COMMERCE R R
APR 26 1945

VOL. 68 NO. 4

textile bulletin

APRIL • 15 • 1945

Maybe you've wondered what principles the Office of Price Administration employs in determining prices. Chester Bowles explains "OPA Price Policy" on Page 21.

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Quoting an Authority—

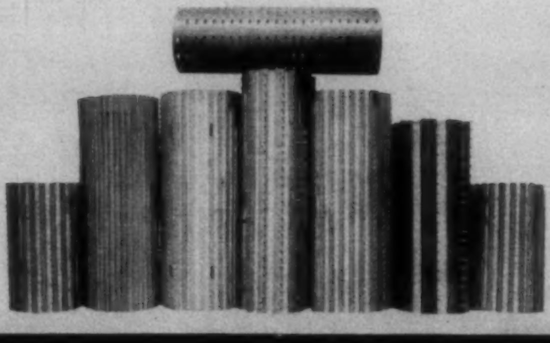
"The fact that careful and more efficient Opening, Cleaning, and Blending results in greatly improved manufacturing conditions throughout subsequent operations is well-known. Nevertheless, many mills are still performing these most important operations with inadequate machinery."—*Whitin Machine Works.*

PICKER APRONS
are important parts of your preparatory machinery

It pays, therefore, to equip your pickers with aprons that are made of QUALITY MATERIALS by experienced workman . . . made STURDY and STRONG to stand the gaff of today's high speed production demands.

OUR TEXTILE APRONS MEET THOSE SPECIFICATIONS

★ OUR APRONS LAST LONGER AND DO THE JOB BETTER ★



★ QUICK DELIVERY FOR STANDARD PICKERS FROM STOCK ★

TROY WHITEHEAD MACHINERY COMPANY
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ABP
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PUTTING THE REPEL IN WATER REPELLENT

Paramul 115

Cyanamid's PARAMUL* 115 is one of the many "war-proven" chemicals with definite civilian goods advantages that offers opportunities for progress which can be turned to profitable account when application to normal production is permitted.

Cyanamid's PARAMUL 115 is now being used with highly satisfactory results on fabrics for outer wear as well as on fabrics for equipment purposes. It impregnates the fibers with wax without any stiffening effects. PARAMUL is easy and economical to apply and is stable over a wide range of temperatures from freezing cold to tropical heat. It may be stored safely over long periods of time. The services of our technical staff and research laboratories are at your disposal to achieve the best results in imparting water repellency and stain resistance to your fabrics with PARAMUL.

*Trade-Mark

When Performance Counts...Call on Cyanamid

PARAMUL 115 IS NOW AVAILABLE FOR GENERAL TEXTILE PROCESSING USE!

Order filled promptly. Write now for samples and full details on this war-proven Cyanamid development that offers a plus "in use" sales value to textile and hosiery lines.

American CYANAMID & Chemical Corporation
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Published Semi-Monthly by Clark Publishing Company, 218 W. Morehead St., Charlotte, N. C. Subscription $1.50 per year in advance. Entered as second-class mail matter March 2, 1911, at Postoffice, Charlotte, N. C., under Act of Congress, March 2, 1897.

CASH
MAY SOME DAY BE *your* PROBLEM!

TO ASSURE YOUR BUSINESS ENOUGH FUTURE CASH, EVEN IF YOU DON'T NEED IT NOW, DOES MORE THAN JUST STRENGTHEN YOUR STATEMENT!

You will strengthen your own thinking, your policies, and your will to accomplish what you plan, when your cash position is well entrenched. The many successful firms who are our clients have established the cash reserves which enable them to consider postwar problems with perfect confidence . . . they say that Commercial Factoring is the type of business financing that enabled them to do this. Perhaps we can suggest a way by which you too can reinforce your present strong position and do it economically. May we consult with you?

COMMERCIAL FACTORS CORPORATION

Fred'k Vietor & Achelis, Inc.
Established 1828

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ETERNALURE*

SUPERIOR HOSIERY FINISHES

Eternalure quality hosiery finishes are providing outstanding results for leading manufacturers and finishers in the production of hosiery of lasting, exquisite beauty, greatly increased serviceability at lower costs. Let an Onyx technician prove Eternalure hosiery finishes are truly superior.

35TH
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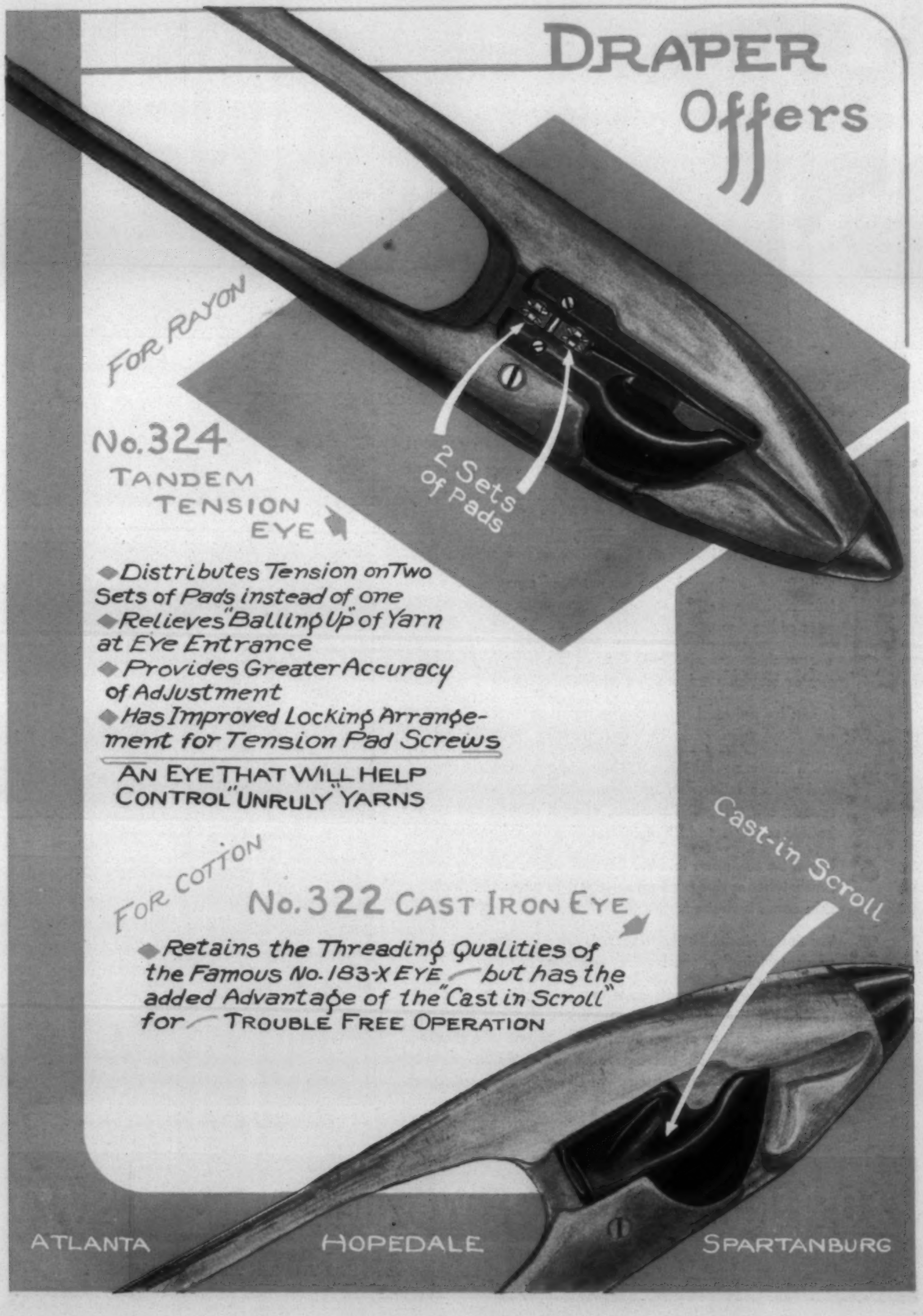


DRAPER Offers

FOR RAYON

No. 324

TANDEM
TENSION
EYE

- ◆ Distributes Tension on Two Sets of Pads instead of one
- ◆ Relieves "Balling Up" of Yarn at Eye Entrance
- ◆ Provides Greater Accuracy of Adjustment
- ◆ Has Improved Locking Arrangement for Tension Pad Screws

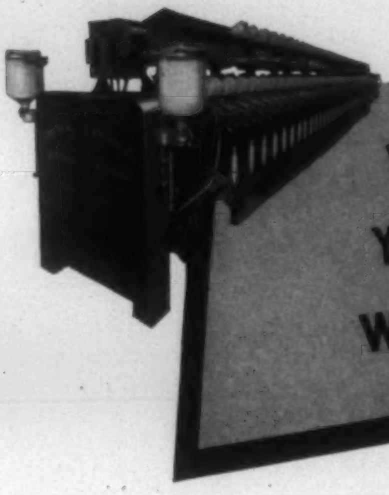
AN EYE THAT WILL HELP
CONTROL "UNRULY" YARNS

FOR COTTON

No. 322 CAST IRON EYE

- ◆ Retains the Threading Qualities of the Famous No. 183-X EYE — but has the added Advantage of the "Cast in Scroll" for — TROUBLE FREE OPERATION

ATLANTA HOPEDALE SPARTANBURG



With the FOSTER MODEL 102, You Don't Have to Worry About WINDING SPUN RAYON

Products of the Foster Model 102

Many cotton, woolen and worsted mills are now running SPUN RAYON. Many more plan to after the war.

If your mill is one of them, you don't have to worry about winding. Use the Foster Model 102 and your problem is solved — from a quality, a flexibility and an economy standpoint.

1. This machine will wind all types of staple fibres.

2. Cutting or chafing of yarn is prevented by a micarta ball bearing idler shell on the end of the drum contacting the nose of the cone.

3. The machine will wind high twist or low twist yarns — bone dry or emulsion treated (emulsion attachment if desired).

4. It can be adjusted to wind any taper normally used, and any "lay" from 9° to 18° and traverses from 2½" to 7".

5. It will increase production 100%, compared with old models, and reduce labor cost by about ⅓, due to high winding speeds, self threading tensions, ease of doffing and empty bobbin conveyers which discharge directly into bobbin truck.

6. It can be equipped to wind knitting cones, warping cones, paper tubes or dye packages — one side tubes and the other side cones if desired.

7. The Foster Model 102 knitting cone has a convex base which prevents "nips" at the knitting machine.

8. Maintenance and repair costs are low. We use the right metal in the right place. For instance, all parts in contact with the yarn are of hardened steel. In one mill checked, annual repair costs average only about $3.50 per 100 spindle machine and no specially trained fixers are required.

CIRCULAR A-91 ON REQUEST

Doffing. Package holder swings out

Empty-bobbin conveyer discharging into truck

FOSTER MACHINE CO., Westfield, Mass., U.S.A.

SOUTHERN OFFICE: Johnston Building, Charlotte, North Carolina • Canadian Representative: Ross Whitehead & Company, Limited, University Tower Building, 660 Ste. Catherine Street West, Montreal, Quebec

RIGHT DOWN YOUR ALLEY

with BAHNSON *AIR-VITALIZER* SYSTEM combined with Bahnson Humidifiers

The Bahnson Vitalizer puts conditioned air down at the "Trouble Levels." It is adaptable to almost any mill construction and can be used in conjunction with your present humidification system.

It combines heating, ventilating and air screening. Any degree of cooling obtainable through evaporative cooling can be maintained with this system.

Bahnson System
POSITIVE CIRCULATION
LOWER OPERATING COST
AIR CONDITIONING ENGINEERS
THE BAHNSON CO.
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W. J. WESTAWAY CO., LTD.
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY Plant your flag on top, too!

This year we've got to make 2=3!

This year we've got to make 2=3! We've got to lend Uncle Sam in 2 chunks almost as much as we lent last year in 3. Which means that, in the approaching 7th War Loan, each of us is expected to buy a BIGGER share of extra bonds.

The 27 million smart Americans on the Payroll Savings Plan are getting a headstart! Starting right now they are boosting their allotments for April, May and June—so that they can buy *more* bonds, and spread their buying over *more* pay checks.

Our Marines went over-the-top at Iwo Jima in the greatest, and hardest, battle in the Corps' history. Now it's *your* turn! Your quota in the 7th is needed to help finish this war, sidetrack inflation, build prosperity. So, captains of industry, plant your flag on top—like the Marines at Iwo Jima!

★

CAPTAINS of INDUSTRY—here's your

Check List

for a successful plant drive:

- ★ **Get your copy of the "7th War Loan Company Quotas" from your local War Finance Chairman. Study it!**
- ★ **Determine *your* quota in E Bonds—the backbone of every War Loan.**
- ★ **Arrange for plant-wide showings of "Mr. & Mrs. America"—the new Treasury film.**
- ★ **Distribute "How to Get There"—a new War Finance Division booklet explaining the benefits of War Bonds.**
- ★ **Circulate envelopes for keeping bonds safe.**
- ★ **Display 7th War Loan posters at strategic points.**
- ★ **And—see that a bench-to-bench, office-to-office 7th War Loan canvass is made.**

★

The Treasury Department acknowledges with appreciation the publication of this message by

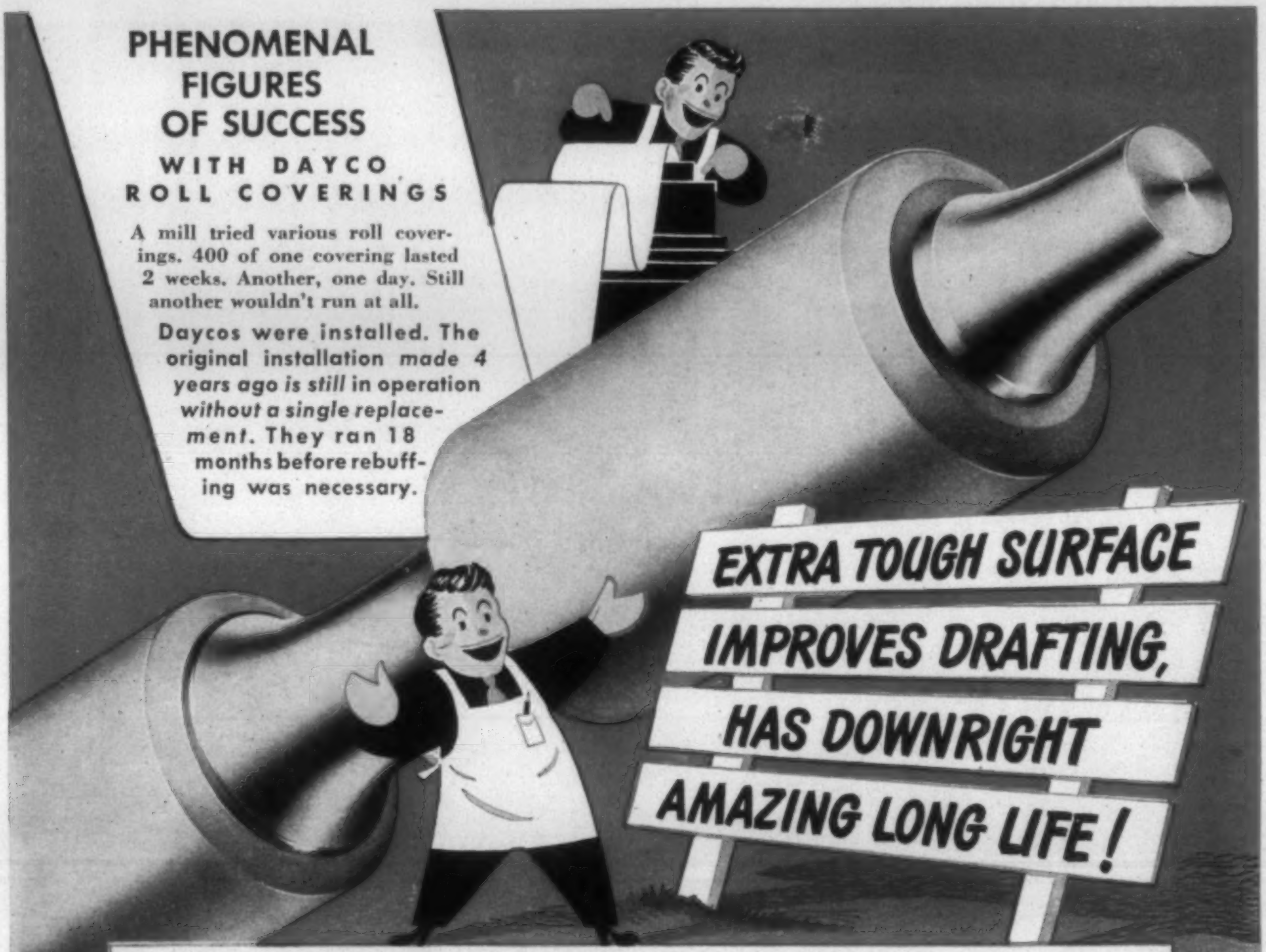
☆ ☆ **textile bulletin** ☆ ☆

PHENOMENAL FIGURES OF SUCCESS

WITH DAYCO ROLL COVERINGS

A mill tried various roll coverings. 400 of one covering lasted 2 weeks. Another, one day. Still another wouldn't run at all.

Daycos were installed. The original installation *made 4 years ago is still* in operation *without a single replacement*. They ran 18 months before rebuffing was necessary.



Greater uniformity of yarn and increased production *both* now result from the use of Dayco Roll Coverings.

Drafting is much better. Daycos ideal cushion means far less ends down. Their surface *retains exactly* the *right* coefficient of friction . . . unaffected by humidity changes or extremes . . . throughout an exceedingly long life.

Yet that surface is so tough it never grooves, never hollows out, flattens or distorts. It has no cold flow. And, since Daycos excellent cushion is static-free, lapping-up is practically unknown. So from precise cost-accounting records, *the cost per hour of operation with Dayco Roll Coverings is unqualifiedly less!*

Check all 12 advantages you get from Dayco Roll Coverings. See for yourself how Dayton's Technical Excellence and its years of specialized textile experience will help you, too. Get the *facts.* Write . . . wire . . . *today!*

THE DAYTON RUBBER
MFG. COMPANY
Famous Dayco Synthetic Rubber Products Since 1934
Dayton 1, Ohio Waynesville, N. C.
Main Sales Office:
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KEEP ON BUYING WAR BONDS

MAKE THESE 12 ADVANTAGES YOURS
Improved drafting ... No grooving, less ends down ... Unaffected by temperature changes ... Lower net roll costs ... Long service life ... Easy to apply ... Proper cushioning ... Not affected by hard ends ... Static free ... Oil resisting ... One-piece tubular construction ... Produces more uniform yarn.

Roll Coverings by

Dayton Rubber

REG. TRADE MARK THE DAYTON RUBBER MFG. CO.

The Mark Of Technical Excellence In Synthetic Rubber

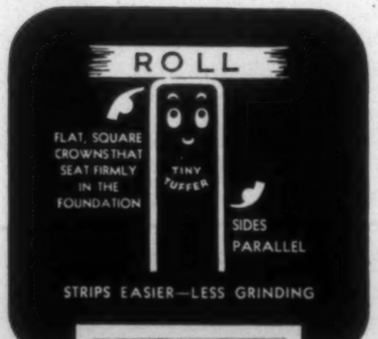
"THE WIRES ARE CUT CLEAN AND SHARP"
MAURICE FREED.

. . . that's *Tufferized* Card Clothing

Just as the barber's experienced touch assures a clean and sharp job on a wiry beard, our exclusive Tufferizing Process is your guarantee of finest steel wires cut even in length and free from wire burrs . . . square-crowned wires that are accurately formed and accurately placed in the famous Tuffer foundation!

Tuffer Card Clothing means easier stripping, less grinding, longer life and greater production!

Card Clothing for Woolen, Worsted, Cotton, Asbestos, and Silk Cards—Napper Clothing, Brush Clothing, Strickles, Emery Fillets Top Flats Recovered and extra sets loaned at all plants—Lickerins and Garnett Cylinders from 4 to 30 inches and Metallic Card Breasts Rewired at Southern Plant—Midgley Patented Hand Stripping Cards, Howard's Special Hand Stripping Cards and Inserted-Eye and Regular Wire Heddles.


ROLL
FLAT, SQUARE CROWNS THAT SEAT FIRMLY IN THE FOUNDATION
TINY TUFFER
SIDES PARALLEL
STRIPS EASIER—LESS GRINDING

TUFFER
CARD CLOTHING

HOWARD BROS. MFG. CO.

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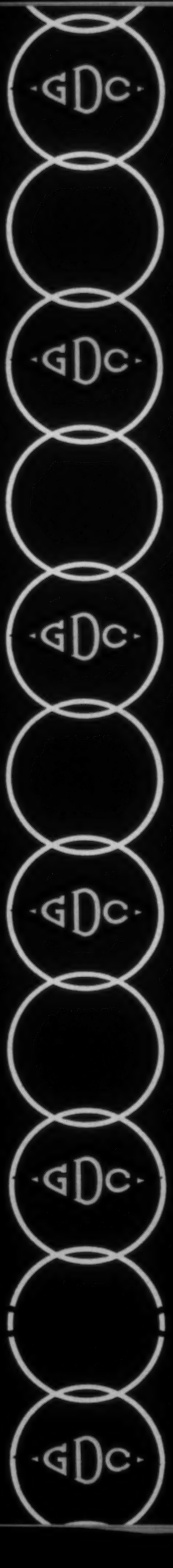
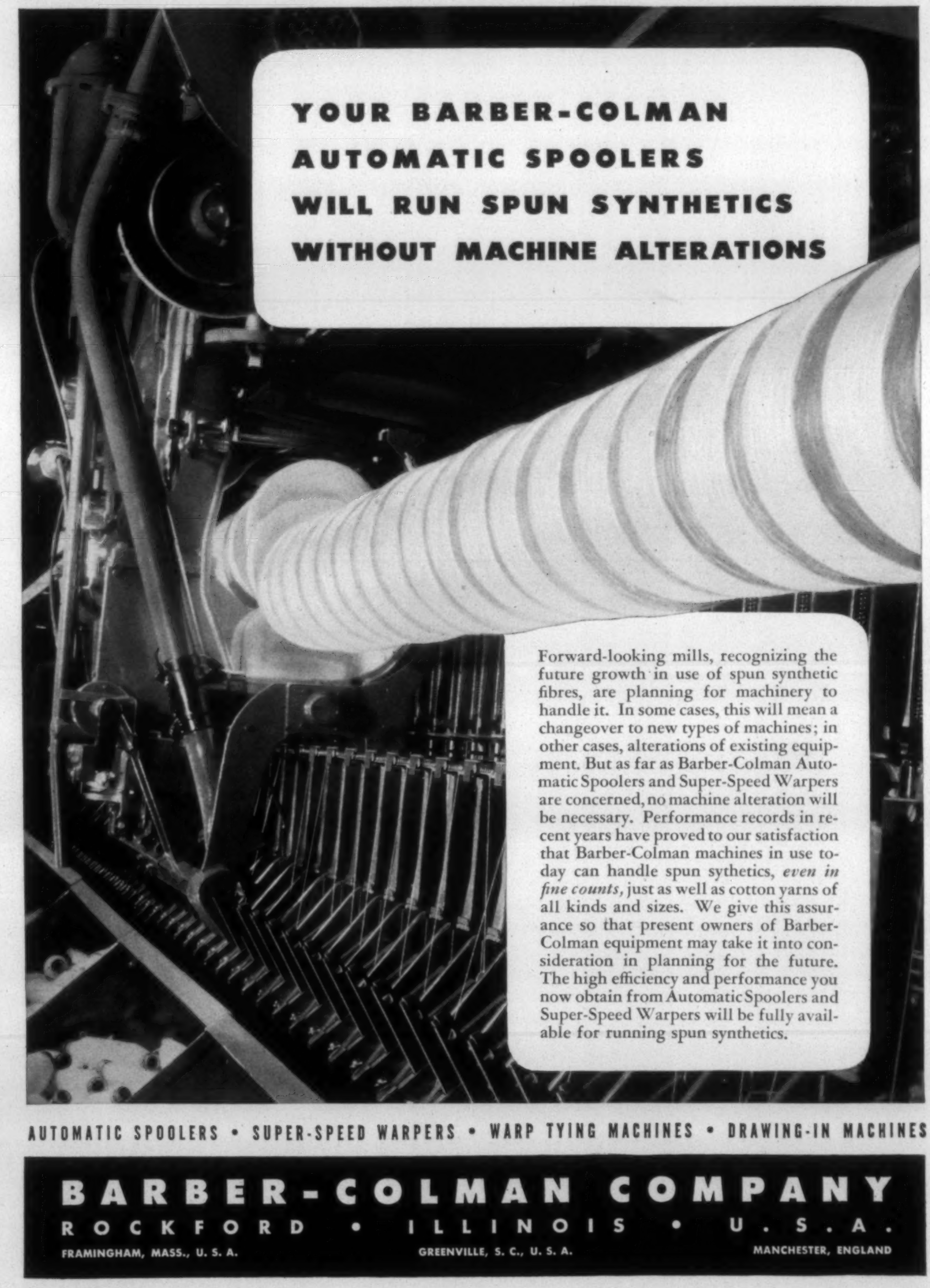
Southern Plants: Atlanta, Ga., Gastonia, N. C. **Branch Offices:** Philadelphia, Austin **Canadian Agents:** Colwool Accessories, Ltd., Toronto 2

From bale to bolt General's "Quality" Dyestuffs and Auxiliaries are important links in the long chain of textile processing that assure Better Fabrics at Lower Costs.





YOUR BARBER-COLMAN AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS WILL RUN SPUN SYNTHETICS WITHOUT MACHINE ALTERATIONS

Forward-looking mills, recognizing the future growth in use of spun synthetic fibres, are planning for machinery to handle it. In some cases, this will mean a changeover to new types of machines; in other cases, alterations of existing equipment. But as far as Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and Super-Speed Warpers are concerned, no machine alteration will be necessary. Performance records in recent years have proved to our satisfaction that Barber-Colman machines in use today can handle spun sythetics, *even in fine counts,* just as well as cotton yarns of all kinds and sizes. We give this assurance so that present owners of Barber-Colman equipment may take it into consideration in planning for the future. The high efficiency and performance you now obtain from Automatic Spoolers and Super-Speed Warpers will be fully available for running spun synthetics.

AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS • SUPER-SPEED WARPERS • WARP TYING MACHINES • DRAWING-IN MACHINES

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

ROCKFORD • ILLINOIS • U. S. A.

FRAMINGHAM, MASS., U. S. A. GREENVILLE, S. C., U. S. A. MANCHESTER, ENGLAND

IN PACE WITH
Weaving
PROGRESS

US SHUTTLES

HOW SOON improved design looms will be generally available depends pretty much on the durability of the Axis.

HOW FAR design engineers will go in adapting war-developed materials and mechanisms to loom manufacture remains to be seen. They have plenty up their sleeves. Best guess, however, is that changes will come along periodically, with each improvement introduced only after the "bugs" have been carefully worked out.

ONE THING SURE . . . there will be improved U S Shuttles to match every step forward in loom design, as it comes along. Simply history repeating itself, for U S has worked closely with loom manufacturers for the past 88 years. In the most advanced looms now in use, U S Shuttles are contributing to better speed and ease of operation, better fabric quality, and lower costs.

SO LOOK TO U S for tested refinements in shuttle design and performance for improved post-war weaving. And consult U S about your *present* shuttle requirements. A representative will call promptly at your request.

Four Reasons Why It Pays To Consult U S

MILL-WISE REPRESENTATIVES

U S representatives cover every field of textile production, and can offer thoroughly experienced advice on the use of U S products in any process.

CONTROLLED RAW MATERIAL

Extensive U S owned timber properties, including fine northern hardwood stands, allow close control of raw material selection and processing from the source.

AMPLE PLANT CAPACITY

Five manufacturing plants, in North and South locations closely keyed to textile production areas, are fully equipped to handle any size orders.

PRECISION STANDARDS

U S has cooperated with textile machinery manufacturers for 88 years – can meet the closest possible limits of tolerance in all tests for dimensions, weight, and balance.

US BOBBIN & SHUTTLE CO.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.
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ALABAMA AGENT:
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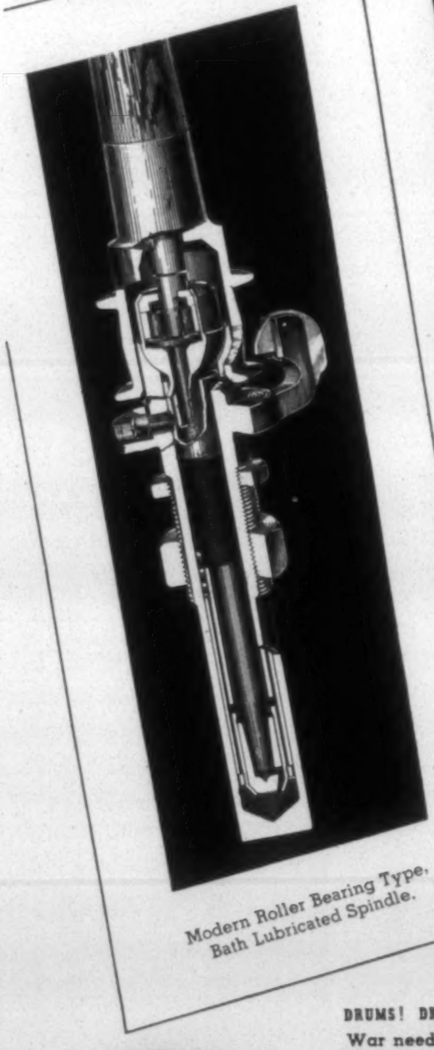
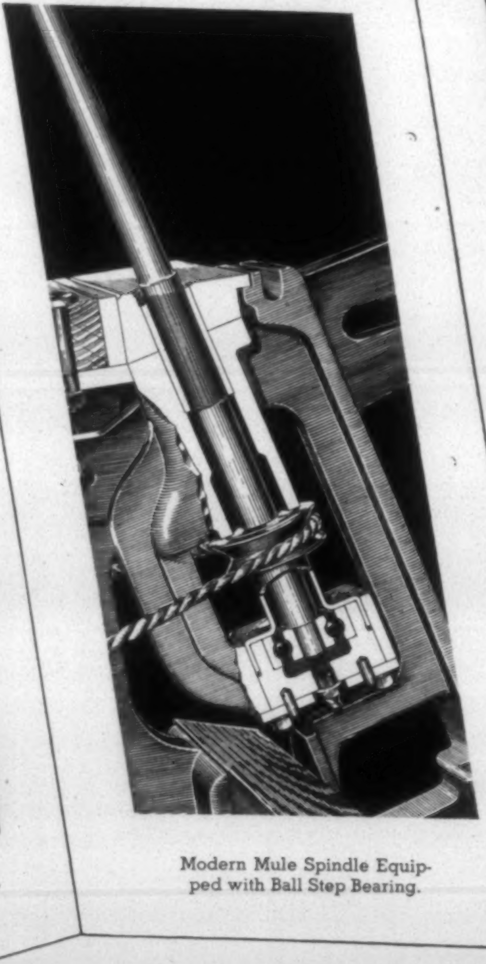
THE SEAL OF QUALITY AND SERVICE SINCE 1857

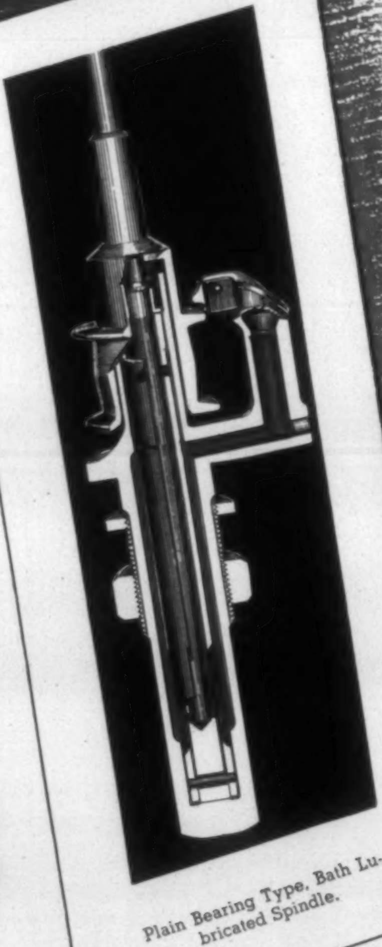
NOW TYCOL



Modern Roller Bearing Type, Bath Lubricated Spindle.



Modern Mule Spindle Equipped with Ball Step Bearing.



Plain Bearing Type, Bath Lubricated Spindle.

DRUMS! DRUMS! DRUMS!

War needs make it extremely important that all empty drums be returned promptly.

TIDE WATER

Principal Branch Offices:

Boston • Philadelphia • Pittsburgh • Charlotte, N. C.

ENGINEERS A NEW SPINDLE OIL

for High Speed Operation

Correctly "engineered" spindle lubrication is a decisive factor in efficient spindle performance . . . especially where spindle speeds of 7,500 rpm or higher are used.

To obtain the best results . . . to promote maximum spinning production through friction-free operation, Tycol offers its new High Speed Spindle Oil 105. This oil is refined from selected 100% Pennsylvania Crude. Its extremely high "Flash Point*", low viscosity, and marked resistance to oxidation – plus its ability to maintain body under high temperatures, makes it a truly outstanding lubricant for high-speed spindles.

Don't take chances. Keep production at a maximum. Use Tycol 105 – the oil scientifically "engineered" to meet your high-speed spindle requirements. See your nearest Tide Water Associated office for full details.

*FLASH POINT

WHAT IT IS — FULLY EXPLAINED IN TIDE WATER ASSOCIATED "LUBRICANIA"

This informative handbook gives clear, concise descriptions of the basic tests used to determine important lubrication properties – Flash Point, Viscosity, Pour-Point and many others. Send for your free copy today. Write: Tide Water Associated Oil Co., 17 Battery Pl., New York 4, N. Y.

ASSOCIATED OIL COMPANY

TIDE WATER OIL COMPANY OF CANADA, LTD.
Toronto • Montreal

MAKERS OF THE FAMOUS VEEDOL MOTOR OIL
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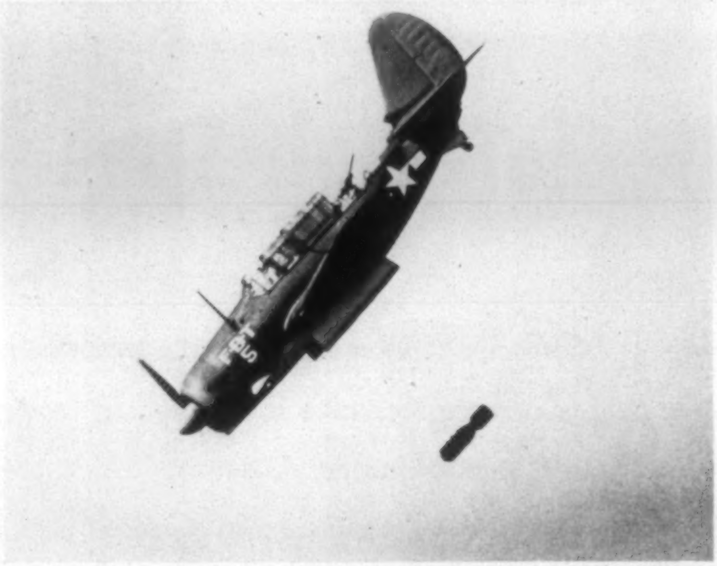
CHROMIUM PLATING

DEATH DEALER!

HELLDIVER EARNS ITS NAME!

Slashing downward like a giant arrow, a Curtiss Navy Helldiver lines up its sights on a target before loosing its deadly missile. Then the bomb bay doors open and the death-dealing bomb hurtles down on the Jap ships and installations. Since their auspicious debut at Rabaul a year ago last Armistice Day, the Helldivers have been in more than 40 major Pacific raids and invasions, including the recent wallopings handed the enemy in the Bonins, Ryukyu, Formosa, Manila and the Phillippines invasion. In both the First and Second Battles of the Phillippine Sea, the Helldivers and their heavy bombs and wing cannon took a terrific toll of Jap ships.



SB2C Curtiss Helldiver (U.S. Navy Photo)

We Are Proud to Have Had a Small Part In Producing These Ships

In hard chromium plating parts for these ships, although our contribution may have been small, we are proud. The quality of workmanship has to be there.

"GREENSBORO" REEDS

"GREENSBORO" reeds are highly polished to a velvet smoothness, evenly spaced, and built with a tenacious elastic grip on the dents, so that when sprung open by reedhooks, knots or gouts, they have that snappy "come-back" of the dent wires which insures a fabric without streaks.

GREENSBORO LOOM REED CO.

P. O. BOX 1375 – TELEPHONE 5678 – GREENSBORO, N. C.

THIS IS NO. 50 OF A SERIES ON

GETTING THE MOST FROM WINDING

Information about winding designed to show improvements
in winding equipment and new ideas in the winding operation

BOBBIN SPOOL ATTACHMENT
(No. 50 Winding Machine)

The Bobbin Spool Attachment makes it possible to wind thread and other yarn onto a single-headed spool, from which it can be drawn in any ensuing operation (such as on a sewing machine) without the necessity of having to pass over the head of a spool.

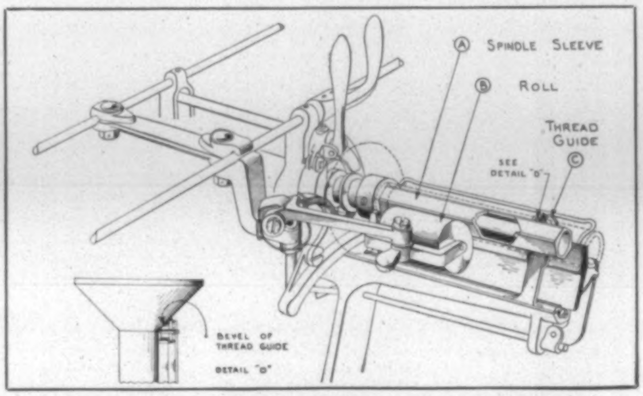


Fig. 2. Bobbin Spool Attachment

The Bobbin Spool itself is a single-headed spool, the base end of which has an angle of 45° with the center line of the tube. Packages up to 4" outside diameter may be wound, and the traverse may be from 3" to 5", according to the length of the bobbin barrel.

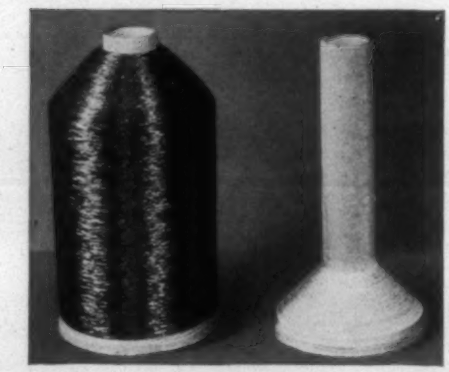


Fig. 1. Full and Empty Bobbin Spools

The use of the Bobbin Spool (Fig. 1) is advantageous to sewing machine operators for two reasons. The yarn always delivers with the twist in the correct direction; that is, no one can make the mistake of putting the spool on the machine upside down and thus altering the twist in delivery. Also, delivery is free, there is no top overlapping spool flange.

The Bobbin Spool Attachment (Fig. 2) provides an automatic means of causing the Traverse Guide to follow the angle of the base throughout the winding, with the result that the finished package has the appearance of a parallel tube, square on the base end and receding on the top end.

It may be applied to any No. 50 Winding Machine equipped for single-end winding.

The operation of the Attachment is shown in Fig. 2. The Bobbin Spool is mounted on a hexagonal Spindle Sleeve (A) which floats on the spindle. As the package diameter increases, the winding is made to conform to the shape of the base of the Bobbin Spool by means of a Roll (B). This Roll is so pivoted that it transmits motion through arms and joints to cause the Spindle Sleeve (A) to slide forward on the spindle.

The Thread Guide (C) is beveled on the side nearest the machine, so that at the inner end of the traverse, the thread slot will come close to the taper of the spool, thus laying the yarn in its correct position.

There is a similar attachment for producing miniature Bobbin Spools accommodating traverse lengths of 1¼" to 2".

PREVENTING YARN WRAP
(Roto-Coner*)

Occasionally yarn will break and have a tendency to wrap around the Rotary Traverse, making it necessary to stop one side of the machine in order to cut the yarn off.

There are several ways to prevent this yarn wrap. Some mills stretch a stout piece of twine or tape about an eighth-inch away from and in back of the Traverse, extending the entire length of the machine.

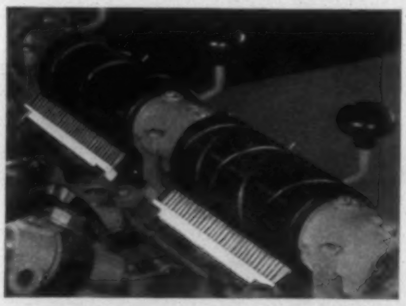


*Fig. 3. Anti-Wrap Brush on Roto-Coner**

A surer way is to use Anti-Wrap Brushes as shown in Fig. 3. These brushes are made with flexible bristles which sweep the surface of the Traverse and instantly pick up any stray end, thus definitely eliminating the possibility of the end wrapping around the roll.

**Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

See our Catalog in TEXTILE WORLD YEARBOOK
23.4.6

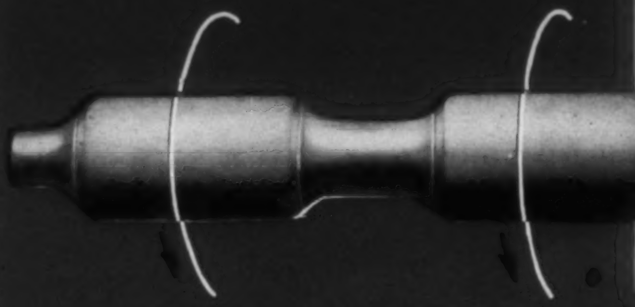
"THERE'S A UNIVERSAL WINDER FOR EVERY TEXTILE NEED"

UNIVERSAL WINDING COMPANY

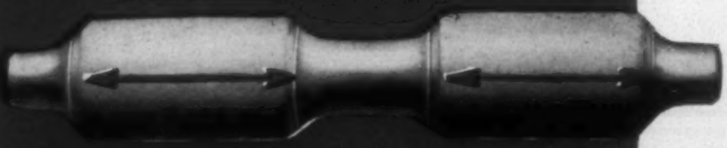
PROVIDENCE BOSTON PHILADELPHIA UTICA CHARLOTTE ATLANTA

THIS COT HAS ONE FEATURE

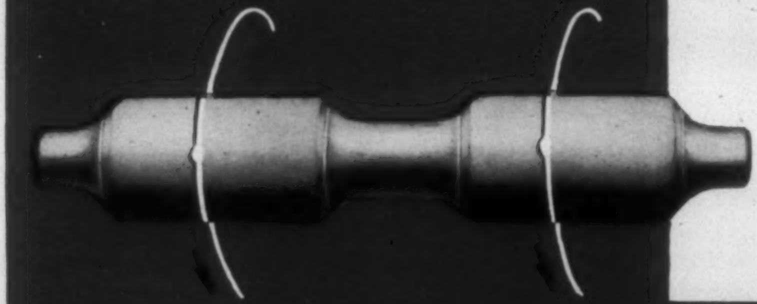
PROTECTING AGAINST ALL 3 CAUSES OF ROLL COVERING TROUBLE



TRIPLE-RESILIENCY — Spinna Calf's unique construction . . . springy, interlocking fibres with plenty of "give and take" in all directions . . . gives it unusual resistance to breakdown due to the constant pressure and friction of the yarn.



TRIPLE-RESILIENCY — The traversing of the yarn tends to push the roll covering toward each end of the roll, but triple-resilient Spinna springs back into shape immediately after the yarn has pushed it toward either edge.



TRIPLE-RESILIENCY — Ordinary hard ends do not harm a Spinna cot, because the resilient leather recovers quickly after allowing the hard end to pass through. No other roll covering material can withstand hard ends so successfully.

Lively **SPINNA CALF** *It's Triple Resilient*

ROLL COVERING

BETTER SPINNING RESULTS, TOO

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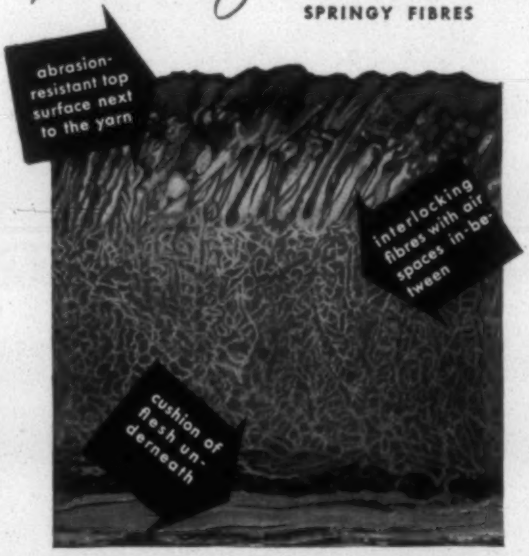
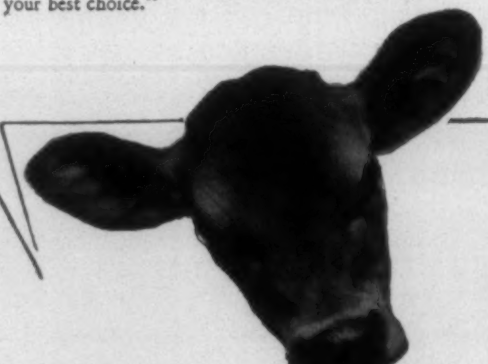
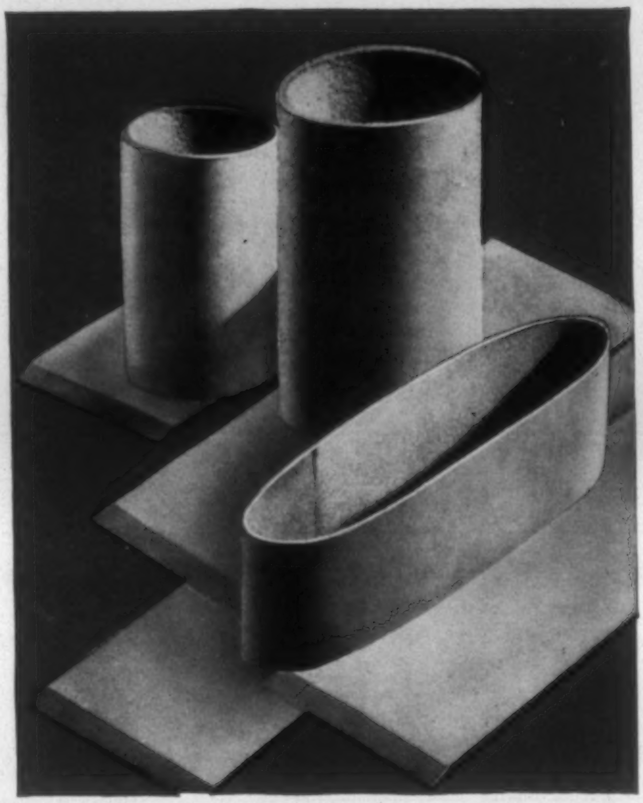
Spinna Calf.. **AIR CUSHIONS IN A NETWORK OF TOUGH, SPRINGY FIBRES**


abrasion-resistant top surface next to the yarn
interlocking fibres with air spaces in-between
cushion of flesh underneath

"If you want roll covering that is adjustable to all counts . . . can take ordinary hard ends without leaving grooves . . . and stays kind to the yarn for up to 18 months and more in front line positions . . . then Spinna Calf — the most generally-used calfskin — is your best choice."





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textile bulletin

Vol. 68 April 15, 1945 No. 4

OPA PRICE POLICY

By CHESTER BOWLES, Administrator
Office of Price Administration

THIS is a good time, it seems to me, to have a look at the results of the battle against inflation and to map strategy for the coming fight against this ever-strengthening enemy. Since the hold-the-line order in May, 1943, the cost of living has risen only 1.6 per cent. OPA is proud of this record, a record that could not have been achieved without the aid of business and the public. Even though the rise in the total cost of living is a small percentage, there is no reason for over-confidence regarding the tasks to come in 1945. The difficult job of holding the line against inflation continues to require teamwork between OPA and business. It will require the help of all—for the savings, investment plans and living standards of all are at stake.

The pressure of inflation increases with the length of the war. Some manufacturing costs are rising and careful planning and pricing are necessary to minimize price increases to consumers in order to forestall a general inflationary rise in prices. With decisive battles still ahead on the war fronts, increases of supplies to civilians cannot be expected. We are facing some of the actual shortages that were predicted in the early part of the war. The excess of the public's income over goods and services available reached $38,000,000,000 in 1944 and is still growing. At the same time, the income of the people continues to rise. There is the huge backlog of savings which has increased more than $100,000,000 during the war. Checking accounts in banks amount to more than $60,000,000,000, $33,000,000,000 more than in 1939.

Vigilant price control is necessary if this money is not greatly reduced in value through competition for scarce goods. If prices become higher and higher, dollars buy less and less. Most business men realize how quickly they would be involved in such disastrous inflation. An inventory boom could get going bringing a collapse of values and disappearance of profits. Business men would have no sound basis for planning peacetime production and selling. They would be at the mercy of an unstable price situation. This very situation is what Congress sought to avoid when it enacted the Price Control Act. Price stabilization is of prime importance to business men, for they are the ones who must plan enterprises of the future.

Of course, there is the business man who reads the headlines some morning when the war news looks good, contemplates the tempting purchasing potentiality, and concludes that OPA is a diabolic agency set up to control his profits. OPA does have a definite purpose. It is not to control profits. It is not to keep people from spending their money. It is to control prices. Working increasingly with business, OPA has been able to come a long way toward its goal by using definite pricing standards. We must continue to apply these standards if the price stabilization we have achieved is to be maintained.

As you know, OPA is bound by law to allow ceiling prices high enough to maintain overall earnings before taxes for an industry at least equal to its earnings in a normal peacetime period. This is the industry earnings standard. In controlling prices, we have to talk about profits because prices and costs govern profits. Actually, the use of the industry earnings standard in determining when an industry needs a price adjustment puts a *floor* under profits. In addition to the industry earnings standard, a product standard is applied to insure fair and equitable prices on a particular product sold by a multi-product industry.

Two other factors complete our pricing policy. They are special pricing standards set by law for agricultural commodities and products made from them and pricing worked out with other war agencies in order to secure the maximum production of vital war and civilian supplies. At OPA we have followed this policy consistently, keeping always in mind our fundamental purpose, to stabilize prices. We would be failing in our purpose if we did not examine carefully every request for price increases, however small, to prevent all price increases not called for by our standards.

The success in holding the cost of living down is due largely to a 3.9 per cent decrease since May, 1943, in the retail price of food, for food is about 40 per cent of the average family budget. Rents remained relatively stable, but all other cost-of-living items increased. Clothing prices to the consumer rose almost 11.6 per cent, and house-furnishing prices rose 14.3 per cent. Clearly, to hold down the pressure of inflation, OPA must not only maintain every bit of tight control on food prices but also must improve its controls of all other commodities.

The pricing policy of OPA is not simply a cost-plus formula whereby every increase in wage rates and material prices are matched dollar for dollar by a corresponding increase in price ceilings at each succeeding level of production or distribution. Such a practice would not be price control. Costs would be bound to chase each price increase, and the inflation spiral we have worked for years to keep down would be on its giddy upward way. Cost absorption is the prime principle of price control. A number of consequences of wartime business makes its use possible. Just because wages and material prices have gone up doesn't necessarily mean that unit costs have gone up; for at the same time, many cost-reducing factors have been at work. Wartime conditions and wartime volume make possible the absorption of some actual cost increases: that is, a reduction in the margin between cost per unit and selling prices actually realized.

This principle of requiring absorption of cost increases has been used by OPA in fixing price ceilings at the manufacturers' level practically since Pearl Harbor. It is not a new price control theory. From time to time, wholesalers and retailers have been required to absorb cost increases. Still OPA has not in the past had standards of cost absorption for wholesalers and retailers as definite and as uniform as those for the manufacturer.

Cost absorption is much more easily applied to production prices than to wholesale and retail prices. To begin with, many wholesalers and retailers contend they should be allowed to follow the merchandising policy of adding a normal percentage mark-up to a cost price to obtain a selling price. If there has been an increase in the cost price, they expect OPA to allow a similar selling price increase. The cost absorption principle must be applied by OPA to determine whether such an increase in selling price is needed. A price increase at one level does not automatically mean a price increase at the next level of distribution.

Working out fair methods of absorbing costs in wholesale and retail trades was a difficult job. There were many complex problems to be considered: the accounting methods of the distributive trades, different types of stores selling a particular commodity, and the varied statuses of individual firms within a trade. With the help of representatives from wholesale and retail trades, however, we have considered the information available and have made special adaptation of cost absorption methods to these trades.

Basic OPA policy regarding the industry earnings standard and the product standard used from the beginning of price control still applies. When—*(Continued on Page 52)*

The Textile Industry's Reaction to Price Control Policies

THE Office of Price Administration announced April 10 that maximum prices at the mill level for cotton print cloths had been reduced one cent a pound from the interim prices established last summer, saying that the reduction "ultimately will result in lower prices for some products made of these fabrics." Interim price increases of 2½ cents a pound over June, 1944, ceilings were established in August, 1944, for narrow print cloths and related fabrics, and for wide print cloths and wide shade cloths, said OPA, "on the basis of less complete data than are now available. The final survey has shown that the increase should have been only 1½ cents a pound."

Interim price increases for fabrics in the print cloth group were set up on the basis of cost data submitted by 45 producers of Class A narrow print cloth. Related fabrics, as well as wide print cloths and wide shade cloths, were priced on the basis of previously existing differentials between these fabrics and the Class A narrow cloth, which maintains present differentials.

The print cloth yarn fabrics groups industry advisory committee had recommended that final price increases be based on a similar relationship. The 1½ cents a pound increase was worked out, however, from complete cost and financial data for all classes of print cloth, as well as for all other fabrics in the "major item." The data used cover either the calendar year 1944, or the fiscal year ending during the last half of 1944. "The data are representative of industry conditions," OPA said, "and the new prices meet the requirements of the industry earnings and product standards, as well as of the Bankhead Amendment, which requires that prices for each 'major item' of cotton textiles shall not prevent the cotton grower from realizing the parity price. Under the circumstances, OPA feels that further study of the Class A narrow print cloth cost data is useless, unless existing ceiling differentials between this cloth and the other fabrics are to be altered. The agency therefore is refusing the committee's request that price action be deferred pending further deliberations. OPA is prepared, however, to re-examine differentials and to change them if sufficient cause can be shown."

The following statement was issued April 10 by W. Ray Bell, president of the Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York: "Ignoring sound advice from qualified sources in industry and distribution trades, the Office of Price Administration has today shaved off one cent a pound from print cloth prices at the mill level. Despite its negligible effect on consumer prices, on the cost of living and on inflation, this price reduction will mean substantial inroads on earnings at the mill level. For 26 months, beginning in May, 1942, and extending to July, 1944, there were no increases in OPA ceiling prices for this division of the industry although raw cotton increased at least 1½ cents per pound in the period and unit labor costs are reported to have advanced approximately 40 per cent. To compensate for the cost increases and especially those due to the government's cotton policy, the interim prices published last August provided an increase of slightly above five per cent. Now 40 per cent of this adjustment has been subtracted. That the action is going to cause hardship in individual mills is foreseen by the Price Administrator as he grants simultaneously a period of 30 days during which mills can make application for a higher price on the basis that they are losing money. In some instances, a return of two per cent over actual costs will be allowed.

"Meanwhile, the procurement services of the Army and Navy, the War Production Board and other agencies are doing everything in their power to stimulate production of these fabrics which are urgently needed both for the war effort and for essential civilian uses. It is unfortunate that the Office of Price Administration will not recognize the direct relationship between prices and production and the value of price incentives in stimulating increased output. Instead its deliberations seem to be wholly concerned with profit and loss statements and championship of a so-called net worth formula whose effect is to measure price ceilings by profit comparisons with an unsatisfactory pre-war period when these markets were engulfed in cut-throat competition. Unquestionably, the current rollback in the print cloth prices is geared to such a determination of earning limits by OPA rather than any realistic appraisal of market conditions or experience. Should it be indicative of future adjustments throughout the industry, faced with the prospect of rising costs, the outlook is considerably less than satisfactory."

In a statement filed with the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Harrison Hightower, president of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association, said that Chester Bowles had told the committee last month "that he no longer intends to abide by the Bankhead-Brown Amendment, and that he proposes to change the amendment by substituting his own interpretation for the letter and spirit of the law itself. The textile official also replied to Mr. Bowles' statement that the cotton textile industry is receiving large windfall profits under the Bankhead-Brown Amendment. Mr. Hightower took issue with the OPA administrator's statement about overall textile industry profits and assailed the so-called net worth or industry earnings standard formula which is used by OPA to measure profits under the amendment. The association president said the OPA seemed more concerned with social reform than "with the intent of the price control law, namely, the control of prices and the prevention of inflation." He also charged: "OPA has bungled the cotton textile and clothing situation. Not only that, OPA has persisted in and insisted upon policies which can have no other effect but higher prices and scarcity. Furthermore, the OPA has made the textile industry the scapegoat for errors which trace directly back to the price control agency itself."

THE COLOR PROBLEM GROWS

Often the solution of one problem means the creation of another.

For example, the introduction of new or improved processes may create color problems for the dyer. Add to this the lower grade of materials available today, and these problems may swell to serious proportions.

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...THROUGH CHEMISTRY

DU PONT DYESTUFFS

Treating Tent Cloth With Synthetic Resins

CONTINUOUS production of water, fire and mildewproof duck for Army tent cloth is another war production problem answered through the use of new synthetic resins which were developed to meet war-created shortages of imported materials. These resins have made possible a duck that actually wears longer, demonstrates increased strength over a period of years and resists weathering and fungi better than pre-war tent materials.

In the early stages of the war, mildew destroyed one-fifth of all goods shipped to the South Pacific. The wide range of weather and service conditions existing in the various theatres of war necessitated a material that would remain flexible at sub-zero temperatures, be completely water and weatherproof, and exhibit proper coloration and lasting color retention. In addition, a replacement had to be found for one of the basic materials normally used to treat tent cloth. Already familiar with synthetic resins from their earlier experience in making book cloth and artificial leather, the L. E. Carpenter Co. of Newark, N. J., with the co-operation of the Resinous Products & Chemical Co., devised a tent cloth coating compound which met exacting military specifications.

What the Compound Does

The coating compound serves two principal functions. First, by sealing the relatively open weave of the tent cloth it renders it waterproof, and, second, by acting as a binder and carrier for the flameproofing and fungus-resisting agents, it protects the duck against fire and deterioration. In setting up the formula the Carpenter company selected a group of resins known as the Paraplexes to produce a canvas which would remain flexible at sub-zero temperatures and contribute to its waterproofness. These resins retain their permanently rubbery nature over wide temperature ranges. Although they belong to the alkyd class of resins, they differ from the oil modified phthalic anhydride glycerine type in being more rubbery and non-oxidizing in character. They are, therefore, more useful in imparting to tent cloth coating materials a high degree of permanent elasticity, including greater freedom from embrittlement by cold and excessive softening under heat. In order to provide the complex tent cloth formulations with the necessary pigment wetting and binding action, Amberol resins were chosen which, in combination with the Paraplex resin, formed a durable vehicle exhibiting excellent outdoor durability. The particular grade of Amberol utilized is a rosin-modified phenolic resin which possesses a high melting point, intrinsic hardness, and the quality, particularly important to tent cloth manufacture, of releasing solvent rapidly. Over 12 different ingredients, all held in close balance with one another, comprise a typical tent cloth formulation. Synthetic resins again play a vital function in the control of penetration and add-on, and plasticizing and binding the fireproofing ingredients.

How the Coating Is Made

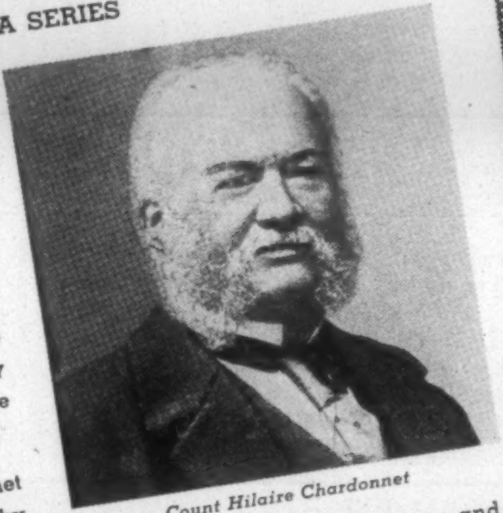
The manufacture of tent cloth coating consists of mixing the dry ingredients in a paddle mixer, followed by the addition of various liquid components and the plasticizer. The mix, which at this point has a thick, viscous consistency, is then ground in a large roller mill to insure complete pigment dispersion and a homogeneous mix. From the roller mill, the mixture is passed to the blend tanks where solvent

After the formulation for fire, mildew and waterproofing Army tent cloth has been established in the control room at the L. E. Carpenter plant at Newark, N. J., the paint pigments resin binders and plasticizers are dumped into the mixing vat at left. After being thoroughly mixed in the vat above, the resins and pigments are now ready for the pigment grinding.

THE ROLE OF CHEMISTRY In the Development of Textiles

NO. 14 OF A SERIES

A Fiber is Born


Count Hilaire Chardonnet

Count Hilaire Chardonnet (1839-1924), a pupil of the great Pasteur, was sent into southern France to study a disease of the silkworm playing havoc with the important seri-culture of that region. He found that silkworms eat mulberry leaves, a form of cellulose, and produce silk, a type of protein.

Armed with this knowledge, Chardonnet tried to produce silk from cellulose by chemical techniques. He ended up with a nitro-cellulose "artificial silk" on which he obtained his first patent in 1884. He displayed this new fiber for the first time at the French Exhibition of 1889 and was then provided with funds for the first artificial silk factory which he set up in Besançon, his birthplace.

However, much earlier, René A. F. Réaumur (1683-1757), a French physicist and naturalist, seems to have anticipated some of Chardonnet's ideas. In his "Histoire des Insectes" he wrote the following: "Silk is only a liquid gum which has been dried; could we not make silk ourselves with gums and resins?"

Today synthetic fibers of many types, inspired by the work of these and other pioneers, play a vital role in the textile industry. Beginning with rayon, the development of a fiber has always meant the introduction of a new series of wet-processing problems . . . in scouring, in dyeing, in finishing. The manufacturers of textile auxiliaries have made major contributions to the solutions of these problems. Burkart-Schier is proud to have played a part.

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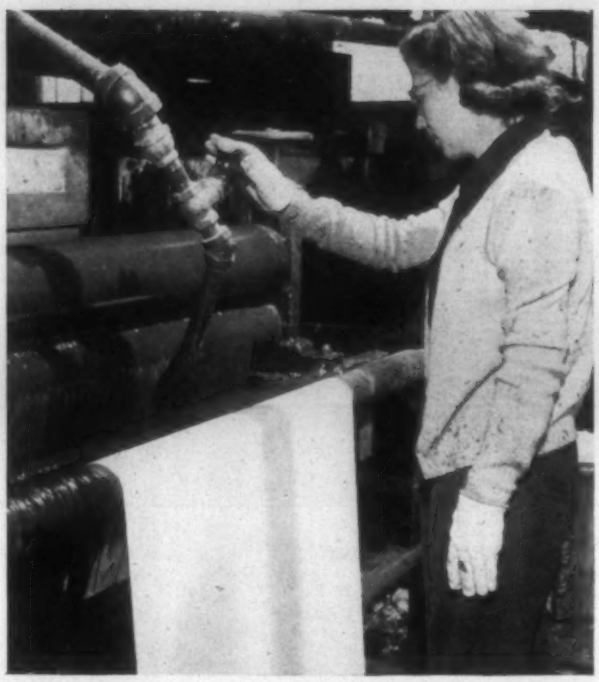
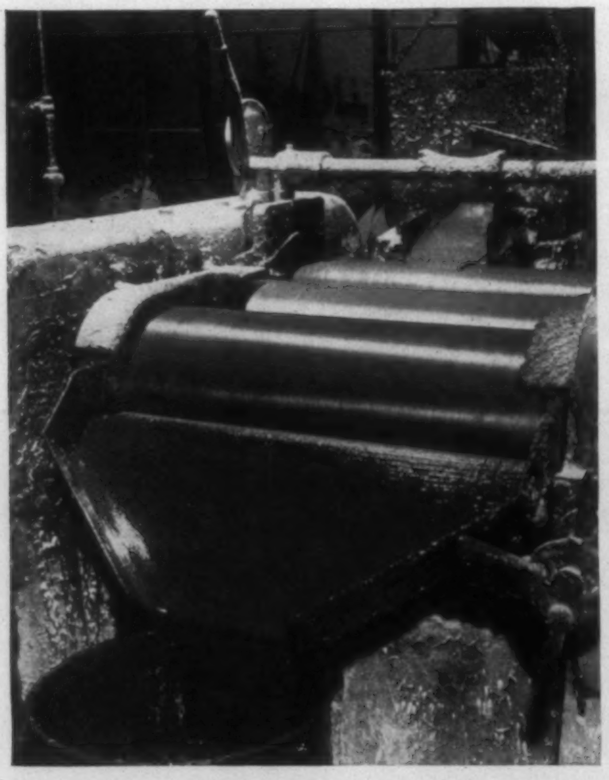
PENETRANTS DETERGENTS SOFTENERS REPELLENTS FINISHES is added and finally pumped to the coating troughs. The canvas cloth is passed through these coating tanks and a series of squeeze rollers at from 45 to 60 yards a minute. After the impregnating process, the cloth speeds through a drying tunnel some 60 feet in length which incidentally collects the vaporized solvent and returns it for further use. On the off-end of the machines, a series of steam cans remove the last trace of solvent and flows out the resinous coating in order to maintain a maximum sealing action. After inspection, the completed tent cloth is wound into rolls and packed ready for shipment. Many ingenious manufacturing short cuts have been devised that have helped to set production records. A typical example is the elimination of lost time necessary when new rolls of canvas were fed into the coating machine. By unrolling the fabric as it comes from weaving mills and stitching the end to another roll the Carpenter company has been able to maintain a continuous coating operation which has increased output 40 per cent.

Careful Control Necessary

Since there are a large number of variables in the formula, very careful control of the various raw materials is required. A control formula is utilized and each new raw material is checked against trial samples and the cloth is coated in laboratory hand coating apparatus. These hand-coating samples are then prepared with current production and such tests as flame-resistance and char-resistance after weathering; flame and char-resistance after water soaking; tensile strength, both following and prior to all of the above tests; and, finally, a long exposure of the material in a weatherometer to determine the potential life of the finished cloth. Other tests such as mildew tests by the soil burial method are conducted in order to determine the stability of the fabric for the tropical climates to which they are subjected.



At left below, the pigments, resin binders and plasticizer are dispersed in the grinding vehicle, developing color uniformity and eliminating all lumps. In Army tent cloth, the grinding vehicle is the fireproofing compound. After a solvent has been added to the mixed and ground ingredients in blend tanks, they are pumped into the coating trough shown above. The white fabric is then impregnated by passing through the trough and a series of squeeze rollers at from 45 to 60 yards a minute. The speed of the rollers is regulated so as to maintain the proper degree of impregnation. This speed is also determined by the amount of solvent added to the mixture, the weight and width of the cloth. Although impregnation by passing the cloth over a knife is quite common, roller impregnation is less expensive, permits more accurate control of the amounts of compound forced into the cloth, and squeezes more of the compound out of the fabric. After impregnation, the cloth speeds through a drying tunnel which through the development of a unique process collects the vaporized solvent and returns it for further use. On the off-end of the tunnel, these steam or dry cans squeeze all remaining traces of solvent from the impregnated cloth by surface contact. As the treated cloth comes out of the roller, it is ready for use, as shown in the picture below.



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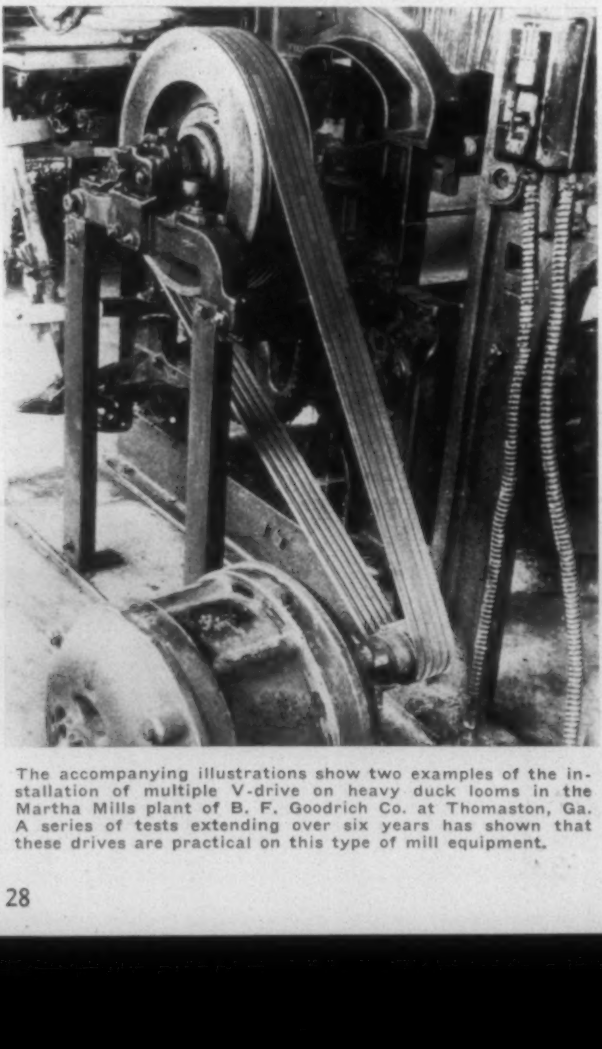
Changing Loom Drives To Multiple V-Belts

By W. L. FLUKE

Belting Engineer, B. F. Goodrich Company

USE of multiple V-drives on textile looms is now practical, following a series of tests extending over six years with such drives in the Martha Mills plant of B. F. Goodrich Co. at Thomaston, Ga. Results of these tests indicate that an important extension of the use of multiple V-drives in the textile industry can be expected in the immediate future.

The textile industry was among the first to adopt multiple V-drives as the power transmission medium, but their use was mainly on twister and spinning frames. Standard model looms remained gear driven, and it was not until new developments in V-belt construction, which combined cords and new rubber compounds in correct position that multiple V-drives for the severe and exacting loom service were deemed rugged enough to warrant actual operating tests. These new developments made the V-belts shock absorbing, with resilience similar to that of rubber bands, allowing the "give and take" needed if the drive was to stand up. The experimental tests on the loom drives at Martha Mills have proved that completely satisfying drive service can be obtained. One lesson learned was that too heavy a flywheel driven pulley should not be used, but that the belts themselves be allowed to take the shock. Too heavy cushioning effect by the flywheel will cause loom parts to break when the loom knocks off. This happened during the early part of the Martha Mills tests and was overcome by reducing the weight of the driven pulley.



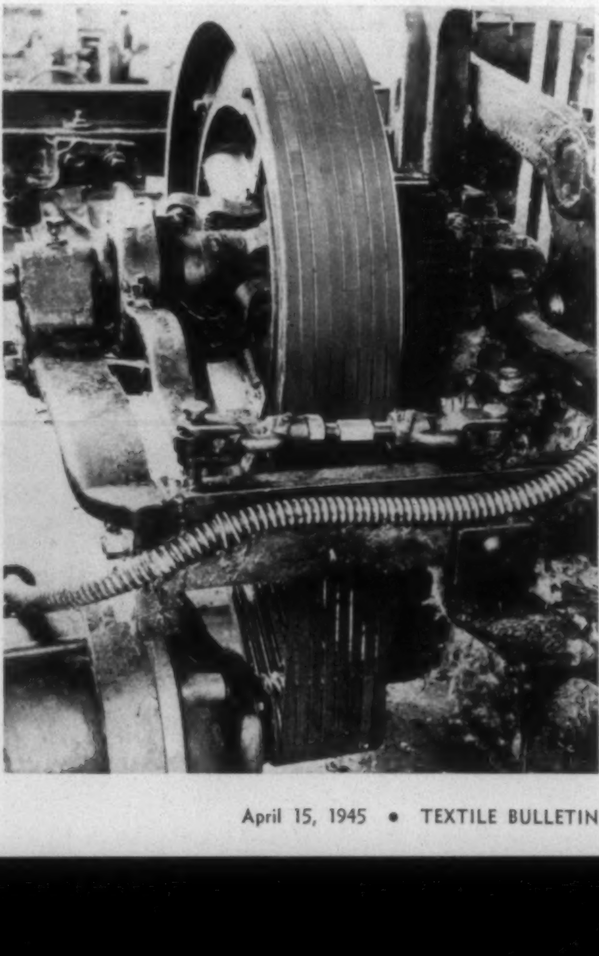
The accompanying illustrations show two examples of the installation of multiple V-drive on heavy duck looms in the Martha Mills plant of B. F. Goodrich Co. at Thomaston, Ga. A series of tests extending over six years has shown that these drives are practical on this type of mill equipment.

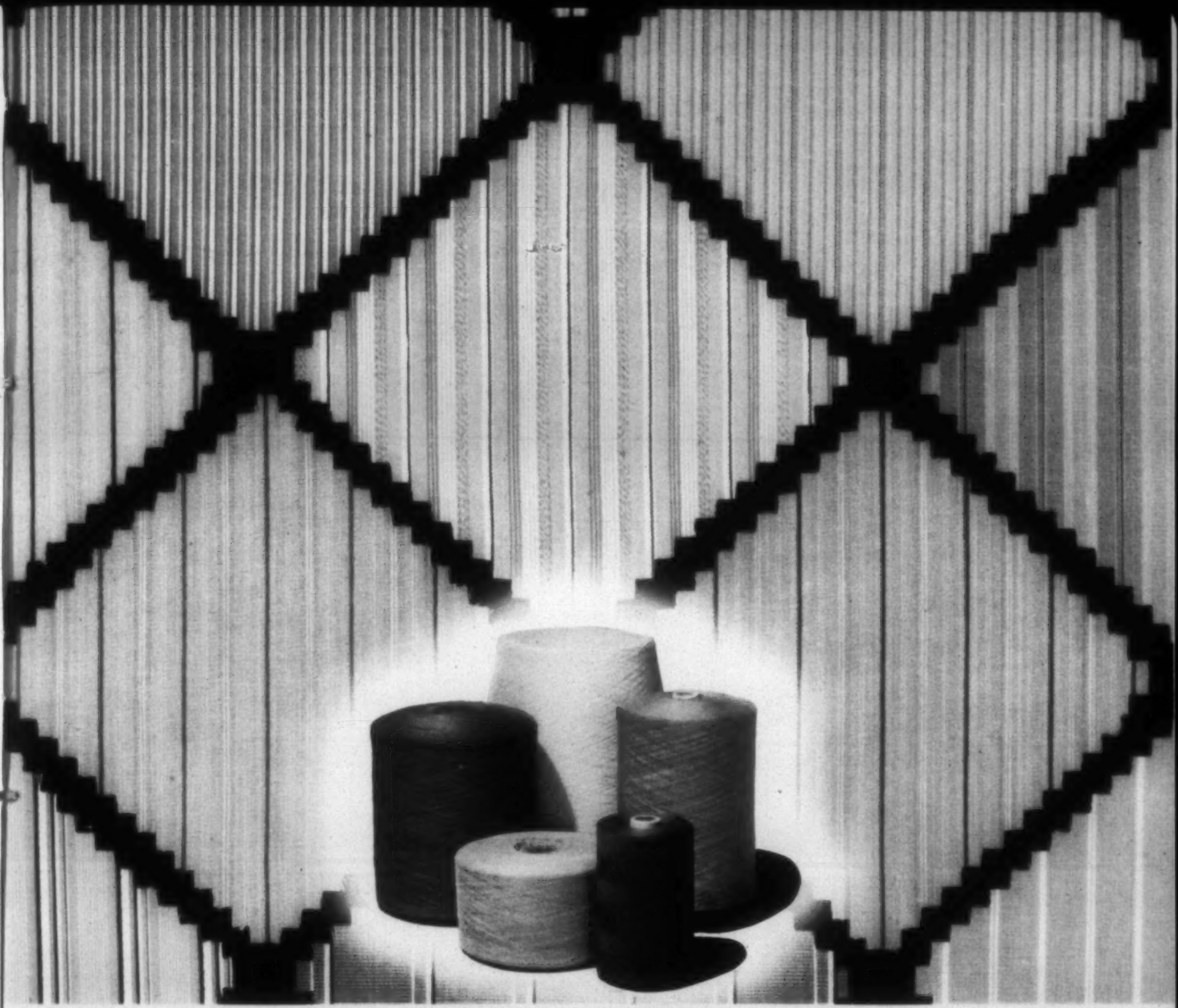
Analysis of the tests clearly indicates that there is a definite advantage to be gained in changing over the heavier looms to V-drives if the shock-absorbing, resilient, high-flexing type of belts are used, but that low stretch or non-resilient belts cannot be used successfully. With smaller looms, which generally are of special design, with the gear drives built into them, it is not believed practical to throw out the present drive and install V-belts. However, upon failure of gears, motors, or during a general overhauling period, definite beneficial results can be obtained by making the changeover to V-drives.

Advantages of Change

In the Martha Mills tests, on which 12 units of Draper tire cord looms were equipped with V-drives in March, 1938, and 16 units of Crompton & Knowles heavy duck looms were changed to V-drives in July, 1940, actual data and observations show that the advantages obtained with V-drives as compared to gear drives are as follows: (1) lower maintenance with V-belts; (2) V-belt life averages two years as compared to approximately six months with gears; (3) operations are smoother with V-belts; (4) less noise with V-belts; (5) when replacement is necessary, V-belts require less time and less cost to replace; (6) V-belts have shock absorbing qualities not present in positive transmission; (7) V-belt drives save and extend life of other parts of loom by absorbing—

(Continued on Page 48)





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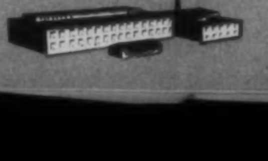

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7. **Unusually high elasticity and flexibility.**
8. **Resistance to acids and alkalis.**
9. **Extreme resistance to oils, greases, fats, and to gasoline, alcohol and water.**

ANOTHER RHOPLEX APPLICATION

• Prior to the present war, the United States Army used self-cooling water bags of flax to give soldiers in hot climates cool drinking water. When flax grew scarce, a replacement had to be found.... Now, GI water bags are made of cotton duck, *impregnated on both sides with Rhoplex WC-9,* modified with a synthetic thickener. This treatment permits the "breathing" or "sweating" necessary to keep the water fifteen to seventeen degrees cooler than the surrounding air — considerably cooler than did the pre-war flax bag.

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Manufacturers of Chemicals for the Textile, Leather and other Industries . . . Plastics . . . Synthetic Insecticides . . . Fungicides . . . Enzymes

New Linen Process Has Kinks—But They're Being Worked Out

By RAY FREEDMAN

TWO chemists associated with the University of Minnesota, Dr. R. E. Montonna, professor of chemistry, and his colleague, Dr. Lloyd Reyerson, administrative head of the school of chemistry at the university, are credited with having developed a chemical process for the making of high-grade linen from flax at costs so far below the price paid for imported linen produced by old-fashioned methods that it sounds comparatively ridiculous.

Torn between two desires, one to reveal the most minute details connected with the discovery and process, and the other a hesitancy to disclose the secret before it is patented, both men are debating the issue at length—not forgetting one moment to acknowledge the contribution of associates who have co-operated, with research funds and the like, to bring the experiment to a head.

Dr. Montonna says that his interest in the experiment began back in 1926. In seeking substitutes for raw materials that will do as good if not a better job, he saw possibilities inherent in seed flax waste when he heard a lecture on the waste products of agriculture. Like Dr. Montonna, Dr. Reyerson has always evinced a wide interest in substitutes. Thus, when in 1941 the Minnesota State Legislature made possible a fund to the university for research, it naturally followed that the two men should get together. Another associate, Dr. Elias Amdur, a 28-year-old researcher in the graduate school, was retained to help carry on the experiments.

Old vs. New Method

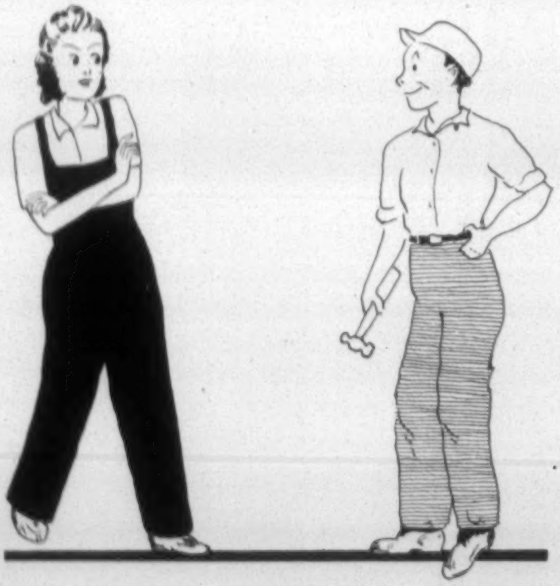
Linen fiber from time immemorial has been produced after a fashion by *retting* the long flax stalks via exposure to moisture, thus loosening the tough exterior fibers from the woody center bits. This biological process partially dissolves the adhesive or gum that holds the tiny fibrils composing the individual fibers together so that they can be drawn into fine strands. This process is both slow and laborious, but heretofore scientists have believed a chemical process impossible.

The two scientists explain the "why" of this; the experimenters either removed too little or too much of the gum. A knowledge of the proper amount of oxidation chemicals, they held, would slide easily yet retain enough gum to recement them after the spinning process. "The chemical process was complete by February of 1942," Dr. Amur says, "but we had no way of testing the product. A lack of knowledge of spinning in this country hindered our process. German and British textile volumes were consulted and from rough sketches in these books machines were designed for breaking, combing and spinning." To gain this objective Montonna and Reyerson enlisted the aid of Floyd Graff, a mechanic in the school. This was in 1936. He built and rebuilt machines whose utility had to be adjusted time and again to the peculiarities of the material, but in the end he won out.

"The most gratifying part of the whole experiment," Dr. Amur states, "was that quality of the fiber produced from the seed-flax straw was far better than any of us thought it would be. The fibers compare favorably with those used in the highest grade linens." The research men admit that present threshing methods used to obtain seed flax chops the straw a bit too fine for use in the process; therefore different means must be employed. They propose to have the entire flax crop delivered to the processor at a contract price so that the processor can do his own separating, paying the farmer for the seed plus about $10 a ton for the straw. The two chemists are ready to go ahead with the plans for a $5,000 pilot plant, and they firmly believe that that one ton of fiber can be produced from some ten tons of straw.

THERE'S ONE IN EVERY MILL

—by WILMER C. WESTBROOK



There is always one or more of the "sweet young things" (although some of them are not so young) who find countless excuses to parade about the plant to see and be seen. They flirt with every male from 16 to 70 and are very successful in distracting attention from the job. They try their wiles, with varying results, on the boss to obtain special privileges or an easier job. Although their work with the tools of industry is below the average, they employ their chosen tools, the compact and lipstick, with great effect.

DAMAGED PAGE(S)

DYEING AND FINISHING

Notes on Dyes and Dyeing

By GEORGE BROUN

Practical Application of Acetate Colors – Part 12

Part Nine of this series dealt with the development of suitable dyestuffs for dyeing acetate rayon. Part Ten presented recommendations on the preparation and processing of acetate rayon—viscose crepes as well as all-acetate flat goods such as satins, taffetas, sharkskins, etc. Part Eleven described the most economical methods for processing novelty fabrics and blends using acetate as one of the main fibres. The current article will discuss the methods now being used for dyeing acetate rayon staple in the old type pressure raw stock dyeing equipment, the dyeing of acetate yarn in skein form and package dyeing of yarn containing acetate in combination with other yarns.

THE use of acetate rayon through research and further improvement in the filament and staple fibers is being greatly extended into many fields considered closed to it in the past. This improved filament and spun staple acetate rayon has been complemented by steady development on a wider range of more dispersible direct dyeing acetate colors.

The acetate color makers first manufactured the direct dyeing (insoluble) acetate colors in paste form, but as the acetate rayon industry grew, the users demanded these colors in a powder form that was dispersible in aqueous form through the use of various dispersing agents such as sulfonated alcohol, olive oil soap and synthetic detergents.

There are many dyeing operations in which the use of olive oil soap as a dispersing agent is objectionable, such as when there is excessive foaming or the water supply is hard. To remedy the natural characteristics of these insoluble acetate colors, the makers have carried out extensive developments on making and grinding them very fine and standardizing with various dispersing agents whereby these colors may be dispersed in hot water solutions, and remain in stable dispersion throughout a long dyeing period of several hours when necessary. Through these recently improved direct dyeing acetate colors, dyers can now obtain suitable groups of colors that possess satisfactory dispersibility when mixed together and will exhaust at approximately the same range of dyeing temperatures at the same speed. These improved dyeing properties permit further development and use of acetate colors in dyeing this fiber and yarn in the many various forms used by cotton, wool and spun viscose rayon staple and yarns.

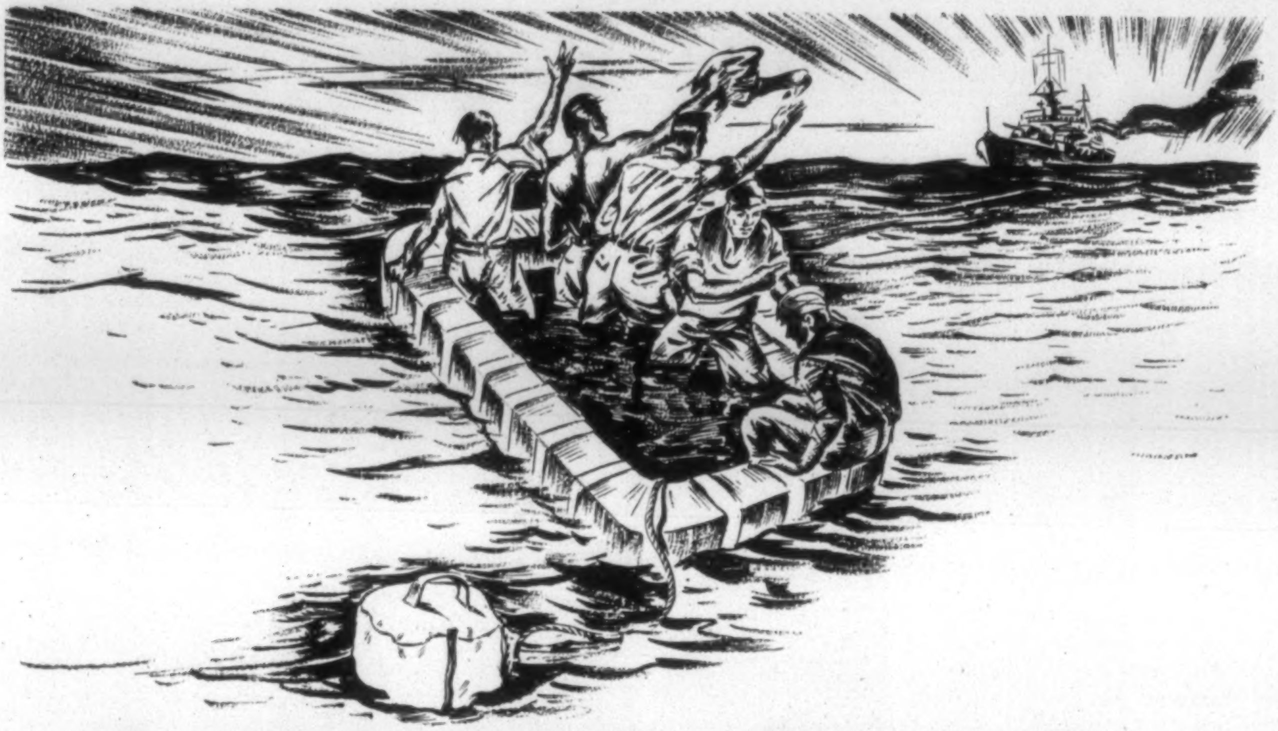
Only a few of the raw stock pressure dyeing machines are stainless steel, so the acetate color demonstrator must have a thorough knowledge of these machines before dyeings are attempted on a large scale. For dyeing cotton, the pressure may be 20 pounds or more so as to force the dye liquor through the raw cotton and prevent excessive channeling during dyeing but on dyeing acetate staple fiber, the reverse has been found to give the best results on practical dye lots. The pressure should be reduced to a minimum of five to ten pounds, as this keeps the dyeing operation from packing the acetate staple too densely, thereby causing excessive packing of staple which causes channeling and a large amount of white undyed acetate fiber. On the newer type of pressure dyeing raw stock machines, such as the Morton and Chattanooga-Vacuum, a dyer can usually run 70 to 85 per cent of the rated raw cotton dyeing capacity. Some dyers have found it desirable to place a heavy wire screen on bottom of machine or a heavy cotton fabric to prevent too much of the loose stock going into the piping.

Handling Acetate Staple

A practical procedure for handling the acetate staple is: pack staple and wet down lightly; two per cent wetting agent (free of alkali, cresylic acid and sulfonated castor oil); start at 120° F., raise to 180° F., run 30 minutes; give running wash (warm water best if available) until bath is 120° F., use for fresh bath; prepare bath using two per cent penetrant (possessing good dispersing action on acetate color). Strain the prepared acetate color (properly dispersed with a sulfonated alcohol) into machine. Raise both to 170-190° F. Run one hour. Give running cold wash until bath is clear and temperature shows 120° F. Before raw staple can be removed it must be treated with suitable agents for carding so as to prevent static. This non-static finishing agent can be added to final rinse at 120° F., run 20 minutes, stock not rinsed further, removed, hydro-extracted and dried ready for manufacturing into yarn.

Any readers interested in the handling of raw acetate staple had best contact the acetate rayon manufacturers for their recommendations: Tennessee Eastman Corp., Celanese Corp. of America, and E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc. (Acele Department).

Acetate colors must be carefully selected for dispersibility, slow exhaust at 160° F. with a gradual and faster exhaust at 180° F. to 200° F. There should be no alkalies in the dye bath. It is advisable to use blues, yellows and reds in dyeing acetate staple stock—*(Continued on Page 40)*



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This compact zipper bag is made of cotton twill thoroughly coated with Vinylite plastic. No sewing is used; a Vinylite cement acts as an adhesive and waterproofing agent.

Lashed to a life raft, these Emergency Equipment Bags guard contents until the time they are so desperately needed; mean the difference between life and death.

There's no danger of matches or flares getting wet [illegible]

part at every step in the Wet End of Textile Finishing—bleaching, boiling-out, drying, calendering, dyeing.

The cooperation of Butterworth Engineers is freely offered to mills seeking to achieve increased productive capacity . . . to repair or replace obsolete equipment . . . to develop new machines to meet special problems . . . to improve plant layout.

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uilding :: Hamilton, Ontario, W. J. Westaway Co.

[illegible]worth

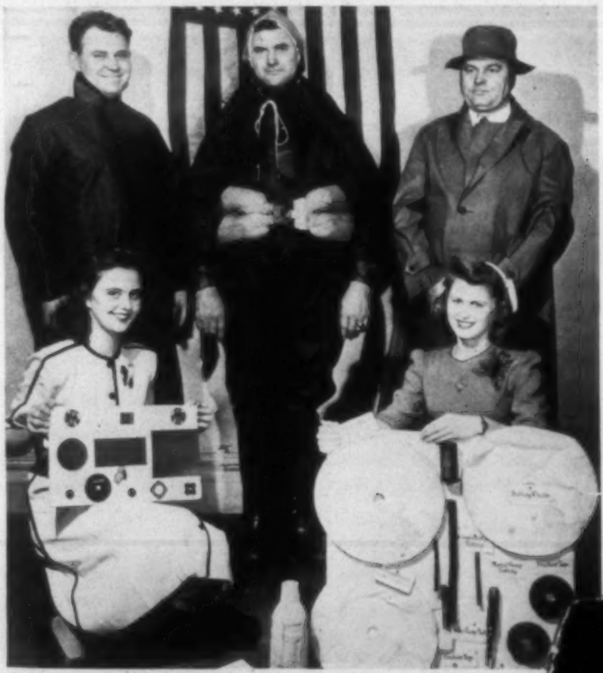
mill news

CONSTRUCTION. NEW EQUIPMENT. FINANCIAL REPORTS. CHARTERS. AWARDS. VILLAGE ACTIVITY. SALES AND PURCHASES

CORNELIUS, N. C.—Fire started from a short circuit in a switch box destroyed some machinery in the winding room of Gem Yarn Mill, Inc., recently. Damage mainly was from water used to control the fire. No loss estimate was made by mill officials.

FIELDALE, VA.—The towel mill of Marshall Field & Co. has attained its quota in the current drive for fewer industrial accidents in the nation, the mill has been notified by the division of labor standards, Department of Labor. In reducing its accident rate by 100 per cent, the mill becomes eligible for an official award in recognition of its performance in aiding materially in conserving the nation's critical supply of manpower, and in speeding war production.

SYLACAUGA, ALA.—The annual spring inspection of Avondale Mills will take place April 30, May 1 and 2. Visitors will spend the first day at Pell City and Birmingham, with a school program, plant inspections and lunch at Pell City on the program. The second day will begin at the Sylacauga plants, cover the Sycamore mill and end with dinner and a school program at Sylacauga. On the third day invited guests will tour LaFayette and Alexander City.



Misses Eunice Jones and Christine Collins, Samuel M.
Louis N. Arthur and W. H. Trogdon proudly display so
the war equipment made from material manufactur
Consolidated Textile Corp. at Lynchburg, Va. That's
saving suit with hood and inflated belt worn by Mr.
mill chief electrician; a lined raincoat displayed by Mr.
weave room, while Assistant Superintendent W. H.
has donned a lightweight bad weather coat with hat t
containing ear covers that snap under the chin. Miss
holding a board containing articles of laminated plast
Miss Collins displays buffing wheels, tubing, friction t
pump tube and cables for use in war industries. On t
is a composition bottle cover and sheeting for the
Corps.

ENKA, N. C.—Damages amounting to $259,680.27 are sought in Buncombe County Superior Court by American Enka Corp. from local union officials and the United Textile Workers of America. The plaintiff corporation alleges in its complaint that the union permitted Enka employees to go on strike for ten days in February in violation of a contract signed in 1943. The sum sought would be in reparation for loss of viscose materials in process, idle plant charges and overhead as well as "the cost of making and using substances necessary for the protection" of the plant and its facilities.

NITRO, W. VA.—The Nitro plant of American Viscose Corp. has established a library of technical and informative books designed to help employees who wish to study with a view to qualifying themselves for promotion. The library is under the supervision of C. R. Frampton, plant training supervisor. The original selection of books includes a number that were chosen by plant employees in a survey. Subjects covered include foremanship training, industrial relations, supervision, psychology, public speaking, personnel selection, and production organization and control. In addition there are numerous technical books that cover such special subjects as electricity, electronics, engineering, refrigeration, heating and air conditioning, mechanical drawing, blueprint reading, shop mathematics, welding and sheet metal work.

STAUNTON, VA.—The new weaving mill of Celanese Corp. of America is now in operation, with 25 looms producing rayon fabrics. Future plans of the company call for enlargement of this and other Celanese plants in the South.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Due to a need for more women workers at Columbia Mills Co., operating on Army duck contracts, the Federal Works Agency has allotted $7,014 to be used in the mill community for child care facilities. Establishment of a combination war nursery-child care center is expected to enable mothers of young children to either accept or continue work at the plant.

SALISBURY, N. C.—The No. 2 Plant of Rowan Cotton Mills has been purchased by Macanal Mills, Inc., which recently received a charter through efforts of Max Schiffman, president and A. L. Madans, secretary. The sum of money [illegible] was not disclosed. The plant is a 200

Remember the name

VOGEL FROST-PROOF HYDRANT
Running water every day of the year. Will never freeze when properly installed. Nearly 100,000 in use.

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Yes, remember it well because it is a symbol of satisfaction among customers and plumbers alike.

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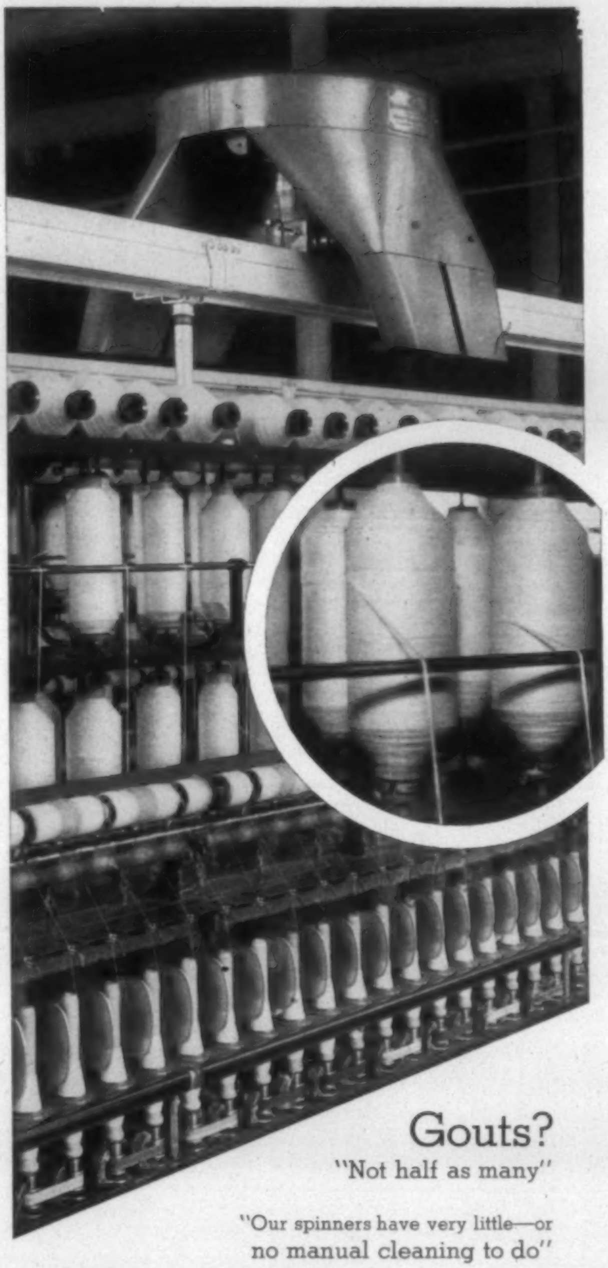

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"Not half as many"

"Our spinners have very little—or no manual cleaning to do"

"**Parks Traveling Cleaners helped greatly. Wouldn't want to be without them**"

"After installing your Cleaners in spinning, improvement was noticeable in the weaving. **Loom stoppage was reduced 32 per cent.**

Outlets in Parks Traveling Cleaners may be adjusted. Air streams may be spotted directly down, or out. Each side may be adjusted independently of the other.

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Promotions, Resignations, Elections, Transfers, Appointments, Honors, Notes on Men in Uniform, Civic and Associational Activity

PERSONAL NEWS

Lewis N. Peeler, former overseer of spinning at Greenville (N. C.) Spinners, Inc., now holds a corresponding position at Lakedale Mills, Fayetteville, N. C.

W. H. Ruffin, vice-president and treasurer of Erwin Cotton Mills Co. at Durham, N. C., has been named to represent the textile industry on the special labor-management relations committee of the National Association of Manufacturers board of directors. Other committee members are W. B. Bell, president of American Cyanamid Co., Lee H. Hill, vice-president of Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., and J. Howard Pew, president of Sun Oil Co.

Oliver H. Clapp, a vice-president of Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., has returned to the company's New York headquarters after a four-month business trip to Brazil.

Charles E. Smith, paymaster at the Lyman, S. C., plant of Pacific Mills for a number of years, has been transferred to the new Pacific plant now in operation at Carboro, N. C.

R. H. Armfield has retired as superintendent of the White Oak Mill of Proximity Mfg. Co., Greensboro, N. C., after nearly 45 years with the company. Succeeding Mr. Armfield, who was superintendent for 13 years, is Sherman R. Basinger. R. C. Huneycutt has been made assistant to the superintendent on the first shift and Carl A. Pegram on the second shift. The company has also announced that R. L. Yates is now mechanical research engineer.

John A. Larkin, vice-president of Celanese Corp. of America, has been appointed chief of the yarn producers division of the 1945 Greater New York Fund campaign. Sanford S. Agate, secretary of the Ameritex Fabrics Division of Cohn-Hall-Marx Co., has been named chairman of the cotton goods division. Their appointments were announced by Henry Neubert, vice-president of Deering Milliken & Co., Inc., chairman of the fund's textiles and mills group.

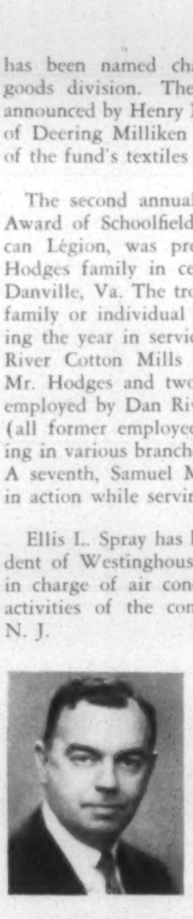
The "E" Parade

Presentation of a third white star, representing the fourth award of the Army-Navy "E," has been made to the personnel of Avondale Mills plants. Notification was received at the organization's headquarters at Sylacauga, Ala., from Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson.

Union Bleachery at Greenville, S. C., has also become a four-time winner of the military production award.

The second annual Sacrifice and Service Award of Schoolfield Post No. 97, American Legion, was presented to the J. W. Hodges family in ceremonies April 13 at Danville, Va. The trophy is awarded to the family or individual most outstanding during the year in service to Riverside & Dan River Cotton Mills Co. and the country. Mr. Hodges and two of his daughters are employed by Dan River, while six children (all former employees) are currently serving in various branches of the armed forces. A seventh, Samuel M. Hodges, was killed in action while serving with the Navy.

Ellis L. Spray has been elected vice-president of Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. in charge of air conditioning and elevator activities of the company at Jersey City, N. J.



R. C. Harrington, left has been promoted to technical director in charge of development, engineering, quality control and purchasing for the textile division of United States Rubber Co. He was formerly technical superintendent of the company's Winnsboro (S. C.) Mills as well as technical assistant to the divisional general manager at Hogansville, Ga. He was promoted to assistant to the general manager in 1941 and transferred to the New York offices, a position he held until his present assignment. Mr. Harrington is given credit for the organization of U. S. Rubber's central development laboratory at Hogansville, where research and experimentation have been carried out on Ustex yarn and Asbeston for war uses.

Miss Helen Grey Patterson was married recently at Rosemont, Pa., to Arthur Gould Odell, president and treasurer of Kerr Bleaching & Finishing Works, Inc., at Concord, N. C.

E. N. Brower, secretary-treasurer of Rockfish Mills at Hope Mills, N. C., has been named president of the Carded Yarn Association, and on May 1 will begin to fill the unexpired term of C. S. Northen, Jr.

William C. Ryckman and H. J. Briggs have been elected vice-presidents of Lane Cotton Mills Co. at New Orleans, La. Mr. Ryckman has been with the organization 42 years, and Mr. Briggs has been associated with it 23 years, lately as secretary. J. D. Rumph, who has a 27-year record with Lane Mills, has been elected treasurer, and L. J. Lob, a 30-year veteran, is now secretary.

Victor Groce has resigned his position with Salisbury (N. C.) Cotton Mill to become superintendent of the mercerizing and finishing division of American Yarn & Processing Co. at Mt. Holly, N. C.

J. D. Lutes of Charlotte, left, has returned to his former position as Southern representative for the Eclipse Machine Division of Bendix Aviation Corp., Elmira, N. Y., after spending the last three years in government service. Mr. Lutes had served as the Eclipse representative in the South for 23 years and is well known in textile circles. It is understood that Eclipse soon will introduce an improved bobbin holder as well as several new textile items. Until now the firm has been engaged almost exclusively in war work.

WITH THE MILITARY—Maj.-Gen. Edmund B. Gregory, the Army's Quartermaster General, has been nominated by President Harry Truman for promotion to the rank of lieutenant-general. . . . Col. Herman C. Kliber is now director of procurement for the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot, succeeding Col. Thomas W. Jones, who now represents the Army in the new Army-Navy joint procurement office at New York. Lieut.-Col. William A. Peterson succeeds Colonel Kliber as executive officer at Philadelphia. . . . Kenneth P. Brown, on duty with the research and development branch, military planning division of the Office of the Quartermaster General at Washington, has been promoted to the rank of captain. Prior to entering the Army he was associated with his father in Clarence S. Brown Co., New York. . . . Lieut. Clyde A. Chumley, formerly of S. Slater & Sons, Inc., at Slater, S. C., is now attached to the Office of the Quartermaster General. . . . Lieut. Benjamin Rudisill, son of Carl A. Rudisill of Cherryville, N. C., has been given an honorable discharge from the Army and

—(Continued on Page 41)

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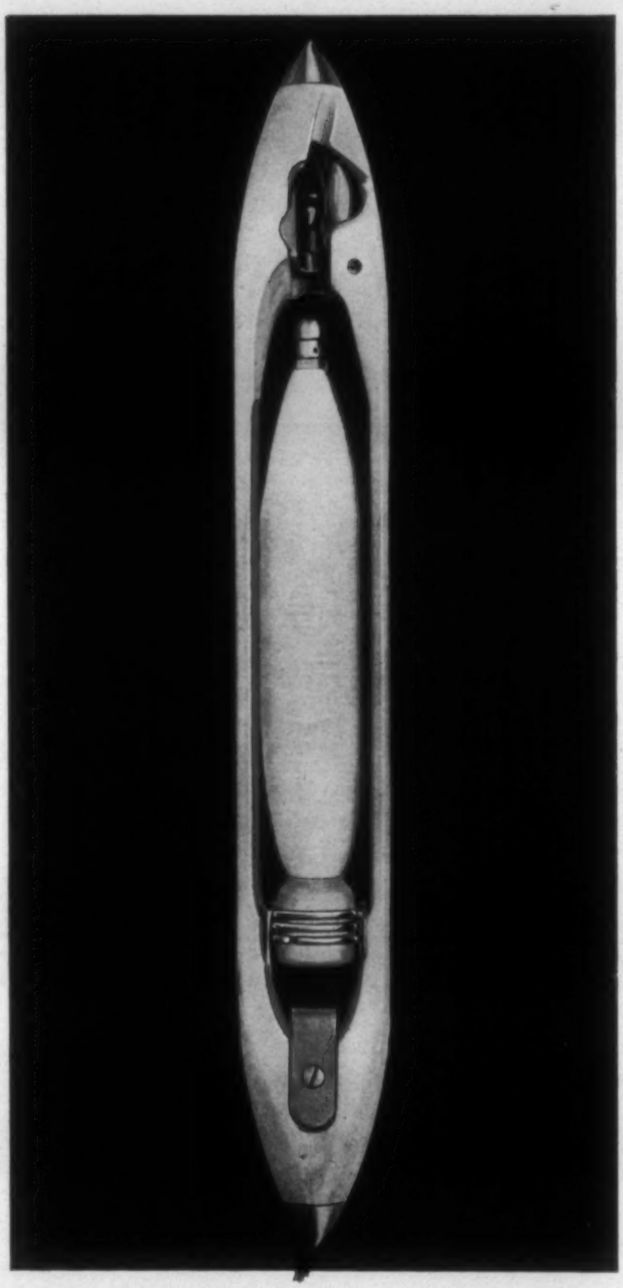

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The Red-Headed Stepchild

The textile industry of the South appears in its usual role of a "red-headed stepchild."

About ten days ago OPA Administrator Chester Bowles ordered a reduction in the ceiling price of print cloths and has intimated that other ceiling reductions are to follow. In fact, Bowles has asserted that he soon expects to issue an order which will return the prices of fabrics to the 1943 average.

In spite of the reduction in the ceiling price of cotton goods, Stabilization Director William H. Davis has approved a five-cent per hour increase in textile wages with a 55-cent per hour minimum, a five-cent differential for the third shift and vacations with pay.

In approving an order of the War Labor Board authorizing the increase, Davis described the need for greater production of textile goods as "of almost unique significance in its critical relation to hold down the cost of living."

Nobody knows better than Davis, who has been chairman of the War Labor Board, that every advance in wages, since the original minimum wage was set, has resulted in a decrease rather than an increase in the production of goods.

When Stabilization Director Davis said that the advance was made in order to increase the production of textile goods, he knew that no increase would result and, as far as we can see, the only object of his statement was to deceive the public.

Higher wages will mean to many employees only that they need to work fewer hours in order to acquire the funds they desire and that to work the same hours as in the past will be to put themselves in a position to have a greater amount of taxes withheld from their pay envelopes.

Statistics prove that, as each wage advance has been made, an increase in absenteeism has caused a reduction in the production of cotton goods.

Stabilization Director Davis had all of the statistics before him and we doubt that there is a cotton mill employee who will believe that he approved the advance in wages with any idea that there would be an increase in the production of goods.

While all of this was going on, William S. Clayton, who has grown rich selling basis cotton to our mills and then manipulating the future market, along with former Secretary of State Cordell Hull, were appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and demanding a material reduction, if not the entire elimination of the tariff on cotton goods.

The cost of the production of cotton goods is sharply advanced by the establishment of a 55-cent minimum wage while the selling price is lowered by reduced ceilings, and at the same time efforts are being made to admit foreign goods made with low paid labor and allow them to be sold in competition with our goods.

If there ever was a "red-headed stepchild" it is the cotton textile industry of the South.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

The death of Franklin D. Roosevelt was the signal for the greatest propaganda campaign in the history of this country.

For three days radio commentators and newspaper editors devoted almost all of their space to the dead president.

Speeches and articles were dug up and rewritten and rehashed and almost no other subject was considered to be worthy of any comment whatsoever.

Many of the commentators and editors were ardent admirers of Franklin D. Roosevelt and sought only to do him honor, but we have the idea that many others were far more interested in trying to establish New Deal ideologies in the minds of the people than in doing honor to the departed chief executive.

They were trying to deify the peacetime policies of President Roosevelt and to cause the people to believe that the only way to honor him would be to insist that all New Deal policies become the permanent policies of the American people.

They took advantage of a great opportunity and staged the greatest propaganda campaign in the history of this country.

We admired the conduct of Franklin D. Roosevelt during this war and we give him credit for having done a magnificent job. We, of course, did not admire the manner in which he bowed his head to John L. Lewis, but regarded that as more related to politics than to the war.

We also give him credit for working hard and sincerely to lay the foundation for a permanent peace after this war and we believe that had he lived he would have been able to accomplish much more in that direction than will be accomplished by President Harry Truman.

We did not agree with the peacetime policies of Franklin D. Roosevelt nor shall his death cause us to forget the mistakes and failures of 1932 to 1939.

The 1930 depression was not the only depression in the history of the United States; in fact, we have had many but, under Roosevelt, it took longer and cost far more to recover than any other depression in our history.

In fact, the number of unemployed in 1939 was not very much less than that of 1932 and it is our sincere belief that only the war saved Franklin D. Roosevelt from going down in history as having spent billions of dollars upon a theory, that of obtaining prosperity through government spending, and having failed to accomplish the results he promised.

The following is the financial record of the United States in peacetime years of the administration of President Roosevelt.

Fiscal Year	Receipts	Expenditures	Public Dept
1934........	$3,115,554,050	$6,011,083,254	$27,053,141,414
1935........	3,800,467,202	7,009,875,312	28,700,892,625
1936........	4,115,956,615	8,665,645,422	33,778,543,494
1937........	5,028,840,237	8,177,408,756	36,424,613,732
1938........	5,854,661,227	7,238,822,158	37,164,740,315
1939........	5,164,823,626	8,707,091,581	40,439,532,411
1940........	5,387,124,670	8,998,189,706	42,967,531,038
1941........	7,607,211,852	12,710,629,824	48,961,443,536

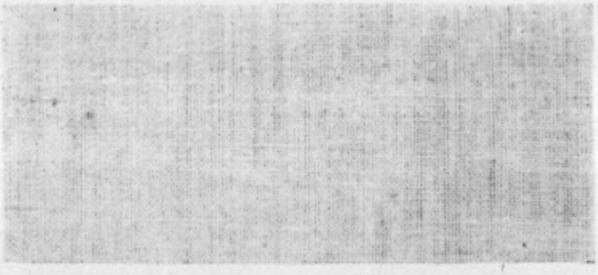
We realize that the public has become so accustomed to gigantic spending during the war that the above figures will not make the impression which they would have made had there been no war, but any president who increases the indebtedness of a country almost $22,000,000,000 during eight peacetime years does not fully deserve three days of extreme eulogy.

One of the greatest evils of the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt was the tremendous increase in the number of Federal office holders, and yet in almost every address during his 1932 campaign he pledged a reduction in Federal expenditures and in the number of government employees.

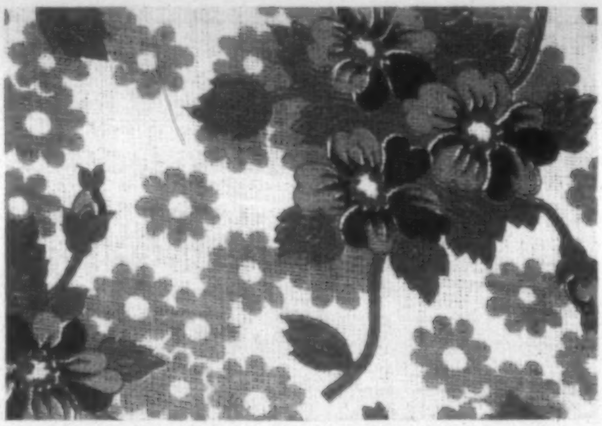
As we stated above, we admired the manner in which Roosevelt devoted himself to the war effort and his sincere desire to bring a permanent peace to the world, but we did not nor do we now either admire or approve all of his peacetime policies.

In our opinion New Dealers sought to use his death as a vehicle for the advancement of their policies.

Reduced Ceiling on Print Cloths



Unfinished print cloth, ceiling price 50½ cents per pound.



Same cloth printed and finished, retail price $1.70 per pound.

We are showing at the top of this column a sample of unfinished print cloth upon which a ceiling of 50½ cents per pound has been placed.

Just below that sample we are showing the same print cloth printed and permitted to be sold at retail for $1.70 per pound.

The difference between the two ceilings is $1.19½ per pound.

These samples and these figures have been distributed by the Cotton-Textile Institute and demonstrate very plainly the unfairness of OPA Administrator Chester Bowles in ordering a one cent reduction in the ceiling price of print cloths.

We realize that the print cloths have to be bleached and printed and then pass through the hands of jobbers to the retailers with some amount of freight expense.

We also realize that, due to labor costs, the retailer is doing business upon a more expensive basis than ever before, but it still appears to us that when the manufacturer of goods which sold for $1.70 per pound received 51½ cents per pound, he was not receiving more than his proportion of the purchaser's dollar.

When there was $1.18½ between the price of print cloths and the retail sale price of the same goods when printed and finished we fail to see why reducing the ceiling on the print cloths from 51½ to 50½ cents per pound will have any great effect upon inflation.

Notes on Dyes and Dyeing

(Continued from Page 32)—instead of the special type of acetate colors as the most uniform dye lots can be obtained from the use of the primary colors.

Skein Dyeing

In skein dyeing it is preferable to use newer type Smith-Drum machine; if available, spun staple or filament yarns may be used. The dyeing of acetate rayon skeins with direct dyeing acetate colors is simple if colors are selected for uniform exhaust rate. The skeins are wet out at 160° F. for 20 minutes, half of bath dropped, water added to cool to 120° F.; this bath used as dyebath; two per cent penetrant; prepared acetate dyestuff is entered in two portions at ten-minute intervals; the temperature is raised to 180-200° F. over a 20-minute period, then run 40 minutes at top temperature; sampled for shade and given a running wash until bath is clear. The dyed skeins are given a finish with a softening agent, removed and hydroextracted.

Dyeing of Developed Acetate Colors

Since the direct dyeing acetate navies, blacks and wines are not very fast, best results in this respect may be secured by dyeing these shades with developed acetate colors. There are several precautions which must be observed in the dyeing of developed colors on acetate yarns: (1) the skein dyeing machine must be protected from direct or indirect sunlight or daylight to prevent harmful effects on the color during the diazotizing and developing operation; (2) operator must not handle skein during diazotizing or developing operation unless it is necessary to untangle yarn; and (3) developing bath must be kept acid to litmus paper.

The procedure is as follows: wet out skeins; rinse, prepare dyebath as with direct dyeing colors; enter properly prepared developed acetate color, at 120° F. raise to 200° F., run 60 minutes, use no Glauber's or common salt unless cotton or viscose rayon is part of the yarn; drain off bath, wash cold until clear; give cold bath for diazotizing bath; prepare by adding five per cent dissolved sodium nitrite and run skeins through it for five minutes; ten per cent concentrated muriatic acid; run 25 minutes cold (bath should show evolution of nitrous gas); drop, wash cold five minutes. Fresh bath for development: two per cent developer BON, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent acetic acid (bath must test acid to litmus); start at 100° F., raise to 160° F. on blacks, lower on navy and wine; run 30 minutes; drop bath, give hot wash and soap lightly, 160° F., one per cent synthetic detergent. Do not use alkali or soap, since both injure the yarn and throw black and navy off-shade. BON is prepared by pasting up with a synthetic dispersing agent, add one-fourth as much alkali (ammonia or caustic soda) as BON used; add hot water and heat to 175° F. for good solution.

Package Dyeing

The dyeing of acetate filament yarns has not been carried out on a large practical scale due to their excessive swelling. The spun staple yarns or filament yarns can be dyed in combination. Yarns composed of cotton, spun viscose rayon or wool, or yarns composed of cotton and acetate or spun viscose rayon and spun acetate can be dyed satisfactorily on the standard size yarn packages and machines with usual equipment and dyeing pressure. It is advisable when more shades or contrast shades are wanted on these fibers that the cotton colors be selected for acetate resist white and the acetate colors to resist cotton or viscose white.

The package yarns may be wet out at 160° F., then bath prepared and direct cotton and acetate colors added into expansion tank. The prepared dye bath started at 120-140° F., raised to 190-200° F., run 20 minutes, sufficient salt added for cotton color and bath run 45 minutes before sampling and finishing up. On heavy shades it is best to dye the acetate with direct dyeing colors, as the developed acetate colors do not work very well except on all-acetate yarn as cotton color developers will cross develop and throw the acetate color off shade.

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L. J. CASTILE
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

PERSONALS

(Continued from Page 36)—
soon will become associated with Carlton Yarn Mills and Nuway Spinning Co. at Cherryville. . . . Lieut. Robert A. Jaegers, only son of A. C. Jaegers, Southern representative for the Aktivin Corp. with headquarters at Rutherfordton, N. C., has been made commanding officer of an Army Air Forces fighter squadron at Bluethenthal Field, Wilmington, N. C. . . . Maj. Edward J. Bullard, son of the president of E. H. Jacobs Mfg. Co., W. Irving Bullard, has been awarded the Air Medal for service with the First Tactical Air Command in Europe. . . . Capt. Robert H. Newberry, formerly of Bibb Mfg. Co., Macon, Ga., has received both the Bronze Star and Purple Heart as the result of service with a parachute infantry division in Europe. . . . Col. J. Ebert Butterworth, vice-president of H. W. Butterworth & Sons Co., Philadelphia, has been awarded the Order of the British Empire in recognition of his work on the Allied Military Government Board in Italy. It is believed that Colonel Butterworth, a veteran of World War I and in service during the present conflict since June, 1941, is the first American officer in the Mediterranean theatre of operations to receive this British award.

Miss Catherine Culpepper of Hison, Ark., was married recently to Charles H. Haynes, chairman of the board and former president of Cliffside (N. C.) Mills, Inc.

WITH THE GOVERNMENT—Malcolm Brady, head of the spun rayon department of Burlington Mills Corp., is scheduled to succeed Gardiner Hawkins as executive of the Office of Price Administration's textile branch, according to reports from Washington. . . . Richard Cleaves is now chief of the Foreign Economic Administration's textile section, succeeding Harry L. Gale, who resigned to resume work with Iselin-Jefferson Co., New York. . . . J. A. King of Textron, Inc., New York, has been appointed to the War Production Board's new aerial delivery parachute (canopy assembly) industry advisory committee.

S. L. Bolton, formerly superintendent at the Norwood, N. C., plant of Collins & Aikman Corp., now holds a corresponding position at Crest-Tex Mills, Inc., Russellville, Ala.

L. P. Haas, formerly overseer of spinning at Hudson (N. C.) Cotton Mfg. Co., is now overseer of carding at Mill No. 3 of Highland Park Mfg. Co., Charlotte.

Charles W. Shugert of the sales promotion and advertising department of Shell Oil Co., has been elected secretary-treasurer of the Industrial Advertising Association of New York. Adin L. Davis of Worthington Pump & Machinery Corp., well known to the textile trade because of his prior affiliation with Graton & Knight, was named president of the advertising organization for a two-year term.

L. C. Harmon, superintendent of Cannon Mills Co. Plant No. 6 at Concord, N. C., has been appointed to the Cabarrus County Welfare Board.

Karl H. Runkle has been named manager of the industrial divisions of General Electric Co. at Schenectady, N. Y., succeeding J. E. N. Hume, now assistant manager of sales for the company's apparatus department.

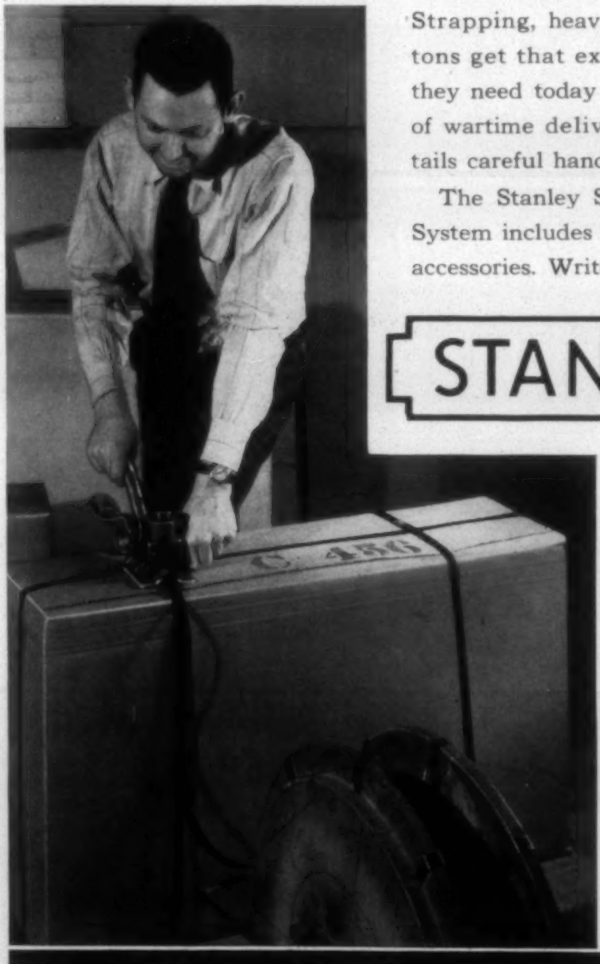
OBITUARY

Amedee H. Smith, 76, pioneer West Coast industrialist and chairman of the board of directors of the Hyster Co., died March 26 at Portland, Ore. He was active in a number of business and public enterprises.

Albert O. True, civil and sanitary engineer for Proximity Mfg. Co. at Greensboro, N. C., for the past 23 years, died last month following a brief illness. His wife survives.

Robert Harris, 72, active in the burlap bag industry for 45 years and former president of the National Bag & Burlap Association, died recently at Buffalo, N. Y. His widow, two brothers and two sisters survive.

Robert L. Sullivan, 54, overseer of spinning at Caro-Lin-Ian Mills, Inc., High Shoals, N. C., died March 4 as the result of a heart attack.



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WHITE & COMPANY
Palmer Bldg. Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED

Winding Room Foreman, to have complete charge of winding, drying, and finishing operations, maintenance 7 repairs, in middle-west yarn package commission dye house; to supervise about ninety employes. Must have thorough knowledge as to types of cotton and worsted yarns. Machines operated—No. 44, No. 50, and No. 60 Universal. Man under forty preferred. Write, giving age, experience, availability, and salary expected.

Write "Box D-14,"
care Textile Bulletin

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Reliable man who desires to develop himself so as to secure permanent supervisory position with a high quality mill. Must be steady, energetic, and ambitious.

Address "Box 1120,"
care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED

Card Grinder for Texas mill. Reply with references to

"Box D-Y,"
care Textile Bulletin.

OVERSEER OF WEAVING WANTED

Want Overseer of Weaving for colored goods mill. Vacancy caused by death.

Answer to "Colored Goods,"
care Textile Bulletin.

FOR SALE

Blooming Pansies, 25—$1.00; Pink Thrift, 50—65c; Mixed, 40—65c postpaid. Seasonable bedding plants.

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Manufacturers of Leather Belting

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WANTED—Job as Overseer Spinning; 15 years experience weaving and hosiery yarns. Now employed but for personal reasons want to make change. Age, 41; draft status 3-A; excellent reference.
Address "Box 4," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer of Card Room, or Assistant Overseer Card Room on first or second shift. Prefer North Carolina. 25 years' experience as assistant and overseer card room. 51 years of age; good manager of help. References. Address "D. L.," care Tetile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Superintendent of small yarn mill; experienced; can furnish good references. Write "Box 2-4," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Overseer of Weaving by practical weave room man experienced as fixer on plain and dobby looms. Sixteen years' experience as Overseer of weaving; a practical designer; references as to character and ability. Address "Weave Room Overseer," care Textile Bulletin.

POSITION WANTED—Have had 22 years' practical mill experience; cotton and waste, twines and yarns. 10 years as General Overseer. Would like to contact mill needing as Assistant Superintendent or General Overseer. Address "Box 13," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position with large mill or group of small mills as cotton buyer or grader and stapler. Have four years' experience with successful mill. Age 26. Draft status 4-F. Want position with Southern mill and all correspondence will be confidential. Address "Robert J.," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as salesman with a reputable textile supply company. Would prefer a good line of size material, but will consider any line of supplies. Have had five years' sales experience and thirteen years' experience in the mill as Overseer of Preparation and Throwing Department. Address "Box 705," care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as Spinner or Carder and Spinner; long experience in both; strictly sober; good habits; married, large family. Can come on short notice; will go anywhere. Write "H-P," care Textile Bulletin.

- **If you want a new job, if you are seeking someone to fill a position, the classified advertising department of Textile Bulletin is ready to help. The classified section is read by both employees and employers.**
- **Firms having textile mill equipment for sale also find Textile Bulletin classified advertisements valuable in establishing business contacts.**

FOR SALE

One Mosler Safe, time lock up to 78 hours, screw door; inside 19x19x14 inches, weight about 2,500 lbs.

Also one Herring Hall Safe, made like the Mosler above—inside space 16x16x16—same weight.

These safes are burglar proof. They cost $175.00 each in 1928. Have been in storage since 1930. Drill and burn proof, inside time locks and outside tumblers checks O. K. and outside refinished same as new. Ideal for banks and mill offices.

Also two Bradley Stencil Cutters No. 5, cuts ¾-inch stencils—like new—going for one-half the list price.

A few new pre-war first-class check writers originally sold for $92.50 each. They are going for $75.00 each.

DON W. WALKER
care Textile Bulletin.

Overseers Wanted

American Company with cotton mills in South America requires overseer of carding and spinning; also overseer of weaving. Both must be practical men thoroughly familiar with machine operations and fixing and having experience managing labor.

Write full Details
Care Box 286,
New York 8, N. Y.

WANTED

Man to take charge of quality testing laboratory; experience with cotton and synthetic textiles desirable. Work will include physical and chemical analysis in relation to research and development and promotional activities of National service organization. Location, Dallas, Tex. Write including education, experience, and expected salary range.

National Cotton Council of America
P. O. Box M University Station
Austin 12, Tex.

WANTED

Overseer of Weaving, large Southern cotton mill.

Address "Weaver,"
care Textile Bulletin.

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WANTED

Assistant Overseer of Carding Department in large Alabama mill. Oversight pickers through slubbers.

Write "M-28,"
care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED

Experienced Knitters on Tricot and Double Woven Machines with National firm of long established record in the knitting field. Splendid opportunity for advancement for the men who qualify.

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In all sections of the United States and Canada. If you are seeking employment, write us fully regarding your experience and position desired; we will inform you of positions now open in your line of work.

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66-68 WORTH STREET, NEW YORK
BOSTON CHICAGO LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO

Cotton Goods Market

The outstanding recent development in the Worth Street market was the one cent a pound rollback in the price of print cloth. Latest development was the appointment of a committee representing the print cloth group. This committee will go to Washington to take up the whole price question with government officials, it was indicated.

It was generally felt in Worth Street that sorely needed production of print cloth fabrics would suffer, as it will be necessary for many of the affected mills to discontinue the third shift and all overtime operations, upon which a premium must be paid. It was further reported that some mills might even start doing their own converting and direct selling, in order to overcome the effects of the price reduction.

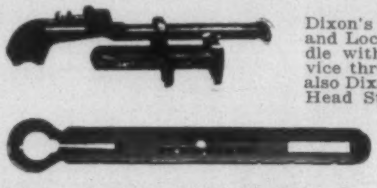
Feeling was bitter among print cloth men over the fact that the order, which became effective April 14, cuts across existing contracts. It was agreed, however, that this will not cause any contracts to be cancelled. Many houses were strongly committed, it was reported, with a sizable yardage being involved. Many government contracts calling for deliveries into the third quarter had been accepted. It was estimated that from 25 to 40 per cent of production was sold ahead.

It is the opinion in some quarters that many of the mills producing print cloths will have to file for price relief. Another problem worrying many sections was how the mills could absorb this rollback and still increase wages.

The War Production Board has issued a set-aside for five million yards of gray goods for nurses' uniforms. Included in this order are broadcloths, poplins, lawns, print cloths, sheetings, and others. Gray goods men assert that the only way the government could get the cloth would be to take it from other highly critical sources.

Many quarters of the sheeting section are frankly concerned over the possibility of a rollback similar to the print cloth reduction. One observer stated that should sheetings be subjected to the reduction, they will be in even a worse position than the print cloth section. There was hardly any movement of goods reported in the sheeting section.

A step-up in the demands for combed goods and a possible easing of the situation in carded cloths has been foreseen by one Worth Street observer. He points out, that with the termination of the war in Europe, and the lengthening of our supply lines to the Pacific front, it will become necessary for us to ship goods that will last longer. He points out that a combed shirt will last twice as long as a carded one, therefore it is only logical that there should be a heavy demand for combed cloths and a gradual slackening off in the call for carded material.



Dixon's Patent Reversible and Locking in Back Saddle with New Oiling Device three Saddles in one, also Dixon's Patent Round Head Stirrup.
Send for samples
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co., Bristol, R. I.

J. P. STEVENS & CO., Inc.
fabrics for diversified uses
1410 BROADWAY 44 LEONARD STREET
EMPIRE STATE BUILDING
NEW YORK

Cotton Yarns Market

Freezing of every combed count for use by the military was more drastic than sale yarn interests had expected. They looked for a freeze on combed counts, 21s through 30s, but freezing of the entire list goes much further. Now that sale yarn spinners and distributors have had time to study the implications of the freeze on all counts of combed yarns for the exclusive use of the military, they are puzzled.

The Census Bureau reported that cotton consumed during March totaled 857,693 bales of lint compared with 781,559 during February this year, and 903,538 during March last year. Consumption for the eight months ending March 31 totaled 6,516,433 bales of lint compared with 6,805,716 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Cotton consumed during March included: in cotton-growing states, 757,296 bales, compared with 691,031 in February this year, and 791,314 in March last year. Consumption for the eight months ending March 31 included: in cotton-growing states 5,760,841 bales, compared with 5,975,753 in the corresponding period a year ago.

Detailed figures compiled by the Census Bureau for the textile, clothing and leather bureau of the War Production Board from quarterly reports received from manufacturers, whose production accounts for practically the entire output of the cotton and spun rayon sale yarn industry, show that the total all-over yarn production for 1944 of 908,873,000 pounds was 13.2 per cent lower than the 1943 figure.

The production of carded cotton weaving yarns for the last quarter of 1944 was 4.7 per cent higher than the corresponding quarter of 1943. The figures show that from October-December, 1944, 100,587,000 pounds were produced, compared to 96,073,000 in the same 1943 period.

The carded cotton knitting yarn production for the last quarter of 1944 was lower than the last quarter of the preceding year. From 38,447,000 pounds in 1943 the figure dropped to 36,595,000 pounds in 1944, 4.8 per cent loss.

Combed cotton weaving yarn production the last three months of 1944 was lower than the same period in 1943. Twenty-eight million three hundred twenty-one thousand pounds were produced in 1943 as compared with 24,994,000 pounds the year after—a decrease of 11.7 per cent.

Combed cotton knitting yarn production for October-December, 1944, was slightly lower than the year before; it dropped from 24,700,000 pounds to 24,061,000 pounds, a loss of 2.6 per cent.

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YARNS
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Gastonia, N. C.

WILLIAM R. NOONE & CO.

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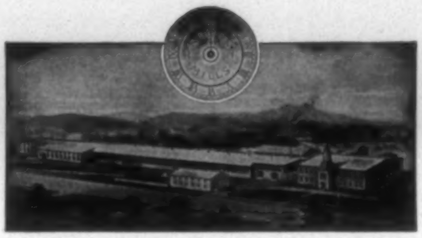

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Ask for NOONE'S SLASHER CLOTHS by name or style number.

Long experience in manufacturing Slasher Cloths and continuous experimenting have enabled us to produce several types of Slasher Cloth, each especially constructed to give best results on the particular kind of yarn to be sized.

The proper Slasher Cloth for each type of yarn means properly sized warps, less loom stops, easier weaving, more and better production, and lower cost. We can supply you the right cloth for your particular work. On request, we will have our representative call and discuss Slasher Cloths with you.

We are the oldest manufacturers of Slasher Cloth in America. Our experience enables us to build a Slasher Cloth that will meet your most particular demand. Use NOONE'S SLASHER CLOTHS and be convinced.

Sole Agents For

The Joseph Noone's Sons Co.
Peterborough - - - - - New Hampshire

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NOONE'S SLASHER CLOTHS
NOONE'S CLEARER CLOTHS

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Wheeler Reflectors for fluorescent and incandescent installations are the product of 64 years of specialized light engineering. They are engineered to produce maximum illumination from standard lamps – *built* for long service and easy maintenance. High-grade, heavy duty materials throughout with heavy vitreous enameling.

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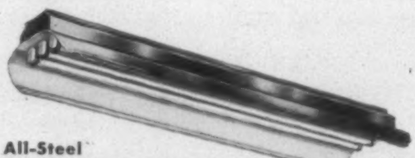

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American Cyanamid Forms Resins Department

The importance of synthetic resins in the field of textile finishing was again emphasized when American Cyanamid Co. announced the recent formation of a new department expressly to handle its products for this field. R. S. Sumner, who has been department sales manager of dyestuffs for the firm's Calco Chemical Division, will head the new textile resins department as manager. American Cyanamid Co., which has for many years been active in the production of many types of synthetic resins for crease proofing and general finishing in the cotton and rayon trade, assumed a prominent position in this field at the outbreak of World War II by developing methods for treating the many types of fabrics procured for the fighting forces by the United States Government.

Prominent among these was a process for treating nylon and cotton netting for use under tropical conditions wherein the coloring, the mildew proofing and water repellency, as well as fabric stability were accomplished in one application. Several years ago a newcomer, alkylated melamine formaldehyde resin, developed by the company's Stamford laboratories, began to show evidence of value in the textile finishing field. Investigation carried on under the impetus of the war showed that this resin was valuable for the shrinkage control of wool and wool blends. A procurement of 750,000 yards of wool sleeping bag lining material was treated with this resin for the government, and found satisfactory in field trials, according to the Philadelphia Quartermaster Depot. Lanaset, the registered trademark under which this melamine resin compound is sold, has been given wide acceptance by the woolen trade in recent months, with the result that several garment manufacturers are planning to introduce Lanaset treated apparel with their fall lines.

The processing of wool and wool fabrics with Lanaset or other alkylated melamine formaldehyde resins is covered by U. S. Re-issue Patent 22,566 of American Cyanamid Co. Other trade marked products in the process of development or awaiting termination of the war for introduction are Permel 33 for crease and spot resistance; Lacet, a permanent finish for nettings; Aerotex 120, a semi-durable finish for imparting stiffness of hand and increasing body in cotton and rayons. Many other industrial finishing products such as warp sizings and moisture repellents are also in process of development. The new textile resin department will have its headquarters at the plant in Bound Brook, N. J., with branch offices in Charlotte, Chicago and Providence as well as New York.

Army-Navy Purchasing Office Established

The War and Navy Departments has announced that premises have been secured at 111 East 16th Street, New York, for the establishment of an Army-Navy purchasing office, which will be opened about May 1. Agreement to open an office to purchase textiles, certain items of clothing and other items to be designated later was reached by the Secretary of the Navy, James V. Forrestal, and the Under Secretary of War, Robert P. Patterson.

The location in the same office of commodity officials buying similar items for each service is planned to engender and facilitate maximum co-ordination between the Army and the Navy in accomplishing their procurement objectives. Furthermore, it is expected that this move will be very well regarded by industry inasmuch as it will provide one central point of contact with the Army and Navy instead of the several now involved. Both the Army and the Navy will continue to place contracts for their respective departments in this office. Col. Thomas W. Jones will be the commanding officer for the Army Quartermaster Corps, and Comdr. Marshall W. Tuthill will be the commanding officer for the Navy Bureau for Supplies and Accounts.

A.S.T.M. Cancels Annual Meeting and Exhibit

The executive committee of the American Society for Testing Materials, at the meeting of the committee April 10, decided to cancel the regular five-day annual meeting of the society, scheduled for Buffalo, N. Y., June 18-22 inclusive, and instead to plan for a business session or sessions to be held probably the last week in June in New York City. This will permit action on the formal standards to be consummated and business to be conducted. Also cancelled is the exhibit of testing apparatus and related equipment which had been scheduled in connection with the annual meeting. These actions were taken after consultation with officials of the War Committee on Conventions and the Office of Defense Transportation.

The executive committee also announced a policy by which the society will extend its present work in the preparation of standard tests and specifications for ultimate consumer goods, and will place in the hands of a new administrative committee the responsibility for planning and directing the development of this program through extension of present committee activities and when advisable through the establishment of new committees. The demand for the development and use of standard specifications and methods of test for ultimate consumer goods and the promotion of knowledge of materials for such goods has been growing rapidly in recent years, the executive committee set forth, and has been reflected in the work of the society in a number of fields, among the most important being textiles, soaps, plastics and fuels.

It is intended that the society's standardization work on ultimate consumer goods shall be based upon sound engineering principles and practices, and that it will deal only with such goods as permit of definitions, test data and test limitations that can be measured by engineering methods. Work on assemblies of materials will be included only where evaluation of materials of workmanship is concerned, and it is not intended to engage in the formulation of design specifications. Left for later determination are such questions as whether the work should deal principally with manufacturing requirements designed to measure and maintain quality at a pre-determined level without emphasis on those factors dependent on human interest and use, or should aim to specify what will give consumer satisfaction at a minimum acceptable level.

The Gates Rubber Co. of Denver, Col., recently opened a large warehouse at 605 West Fifth Street, Charlotte, where it will stock a complete line of textile mill items, including V-belting, comb and evener belts, pickers, lug straps, hose, etc. In the near future, the company will introduce a number of new items used in weaving operations, according to J. H. Robertson, district manager of the industrial division. The Charlotte office and warehouse serve the textile industry in the Carolinas and Virginia.

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Silverstitching means forming, driving and clinching steel staples through any type of boxboard. It is done on a simple, low-cost machine . . . the *Silverstitcher* . . . on bottoms, tops and flaps . . . in a simple, labor-saving operation.

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Put a stop to "Monday-Morning," damp-weather and dry-weather band troubles by equipping your frames with Meadows Pulleys—the ball-bearing tension pulley that assures uniform tension and spindle speed at *all* times, in *any* weather.

Meadows Tension Pulleys not only reduce work stoppages — they eliminate slack yarn, and improve the uniformity of your twist. (Now servicing over 1,500,000 spindles from Maine to Texas.) Easy to install; no doffing of frames necessary; one pulley for each 4 spindles; lubrication only once each 5000 hours.

Write for prices and complete information.

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Changing Loom Drives To Multiple V-Belts

(Continued from Page 28)—peak loads; (8) approximately same power absorbed in either V-belts or gear drives; and (9) if necessary, a quick and cheap method of changing loom speed by using a variable pitch pulley.

Following is the detailed data on both types of installations on which the tests were made at Martha Mills:

Draper Tire Cord Looms—

12 units in operation V-belt driven.
Model P 66".
Changed to V-belts in March, 1938. Changed to V-belt drive because looms were not designed for work of wearing tire cord and gear drives would not pull the load required.
Cost of changing a drive was $25 for sheave plus labor charge.
Allis-Chalmers type motor used—rated 3 H.P. at 705 R.P.M.
Actual load is 2.5 H.P. and 695 R.P.M. is speed full load.
Motor pulley is 5 groove A section 4.0" O.D. or 3⅝" P.D.
Driven pulley is 5 groove A section 18⅜" O.D. or 18" P.D.
Rim I.D. is 13⅜".
Belts are B. F. Goodrich Style No. 7, size No. A105.

$$\text{Belt speed } \frac{3\frac{5}{8}}{12} \times 11 \times 695\text{—66D feet/min.}$$

$$\text{Speed ratio} = \frac{18}{3\frac{5}{8}} = 4.97$$

Center distance approx. 33⅞"

$$\text{Arc of contact} = 180 - \frac{18-3\frac{5}{8}}{33\frac{7}{8}} \times 60 = 154.5^\circ$$

Arc of contact H.P. correction factor = .93

$$\text{H.P.} = \left\{ 1.589 - \frac{2.702}{3\frac{5}{8}} - .0146 \, \frac{(66D\ )_2}{(1000)} \right\} \frac{66D}{1000}$$

$\text{H.P.} = (1.589 - .75 - .006)\ .641$
$\text{H.P.} = .54$
$\text{H.P.} \times \text{Arc of C. factor} = .54 \times .93 = .5$
$\text{Five belts} = 5 \times .54 = 25 \text{ H.P.}$
$\text{Safety factor} = 1.00$
$\text{Effective Torque TE} = \frac{33000 \times 2.5}{} = 129 \text{ lbs.}$

$\text{Tight side tension } T_1 = 5T_2$ (slack side tension)
$TE = T_1 - T_2 = 129$ lbs.
$4T_2 = 129$ lbs. $T_2 = 32$ lbs.
$T_1 = 160$ lbs.
$T_1 + T_2 = 192$ lbs.

Crompton & Knowles heavy duck looms—

16 units in operation V-belt driven.
Model improved Med. No. D-3.
Changed to V-belts July, 1940.
Change was made to V-belt drives to eliminate noise and to lower maintenance cost.
Cost to change to V-belt drive was $50.00 for sheaves plus labor charge.
Allis-Chalmers motor used—Model AR—rated 5 H.P. at 700 R.P.M.
Actual full load on motor 3.7 H.P. at 705 R.P.M.
Motor pulley 8 groove A section 4½" O.D., 4⅛" P.D.
Driven pulley 8 groove A section 26⅜" O.D., 26" P.D.
Belts are B. F. Goodrich Style No. 7, size A96.

$$\text{Belt speed} = \frac{4\frac{1}{8}}{12} \times 11 \times 705 = 759 \text{ ft./min.}$$

$$\text{Speed ratio} = \frac{26}{4\frac{1}{8}} = 6.3$$

Center distance is approx. 22⅛"

$$\text{Arc of contact} = 180 - \frac{26\ 4\frac{1}{8}}{22\frac{1}{8}} \times 60 = 118^\circ$$

Arc of contact H.P. correction factor = .82

$$\text{H.P.} = \left\{ 1.589 - \frac{2.718}{4\frac{1}{8}} - .0146 \, \frac{(759\ )_2}{(1000)} \right\} \frac{759}{1000}$$

H.P. = (1.589 — .683 — .008) .759
H.P. = .68 at 180° arc of contact
H.P. × arc of C. factor = .68 × .82 = .56
Eight belts will give $4\frac{1}{2}$ H.P.

$$\text{Safety factor} = \begin{array}{r} 4.5 = 1.2 \\ \hline 3.7 \end{array}$$

$$\text{Effective tension TE} = \frac{33000 \times 3.7}{759} = 160 \text{ lbs.}$$

$T_1 - T_2 = 160$ lbs.
$_1 = 5T_2$
$T_2 = 40$ lbs.
$T_1 = 200$ lbs.
$T_1 + T_2 = 240$ lbs.

Facilities Loss Considered in Settlements

A new termination cost memorandum dealing with loss on facilities was issued April 11 by Robert H. Hinckley, director of contract settlement, through Amendment No. 1 to Office of Contract Settlement Regulation No. 14. This memorandum, No. 9 in a series, sets forth the method for determining the amount for loss on special facilities that contractors may include as costs in termination settlements. The first eight termination cost memorandums were issued Feb. 22 under Regulation No. 14. As indicated in that regulation, these termination cost memorandums, which will be issued as required, are intended to serve as guides to personnel of prime contractors, subcontractors and contracting agencies in the proper interpretation of the statement of cost principles wherever that statement is applicable.

The new termination cost memorandum makes provision for the allocation to a terminated contract of that part of the cost of a special facility which is applicable to the terminated portion of the contract. This may be measured by unit quantities of deliveries or some other equitable basis. Where the special facility is sold to a third party or retained by the contractor, the termination claim must reflect the appropriate disposal credit. A special facility is defined in the memorandum as "a facility acquired by the contractor solely for the performance of the contract, or for the contract and other war production contracts, which is not of the same type or utility as those used in the contractor's other business."

Use of Dress Prints in Bags Protested

Prohibition of the use of dress prints in the manufacture of textile shipping bags was unanimously recommended to the War Production Board at a recent meeting of the secondhand bag industry advisory committee. Increased demand for bags and reduction and rigid control of the supply of cotton cloth in bag construction made it necessary to re-use bags to the fullest extent possible, the committee recommendation stated. It was pointed out that bags made of dress prints are not returned for re-use as shipping containers.

The use of dress prints for bags has increased extensively, particularly in recent months, committee members said. It is feared that a continuation of this practice and the resultant diversion from use as shipping containers will result in an insufficient supply of used bags, they added. Committee members said that the "unnecessary" finishing and printing of bag sheetings and osnaburgs in production of cloth used for textile bags constitutes a flagrant waste of manpower and materials in wartime, as this practice consumes additional time, labor, material and transportation, all of which are critical.

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CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

Cotton Fiber Technicians Study At Clemson

The division of technical service of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc., began another class April 16 in the fiber training program which is being conducted at Clemson College. This program began in October of 1944 with John T. Wigington as director and with Mrs. Helen G. Beasley as fiber technician, and has attracted much interest among Southern mills. The training program has the facilities of the school of textiles at Clemson at its disposal and no charge is made for the full eight weeks course in cotton fiber testing techniques other than the actual living expenses of the students, which in most cases is paid by mills. Literature has been dispatched recently to interested mills in regard to the program.

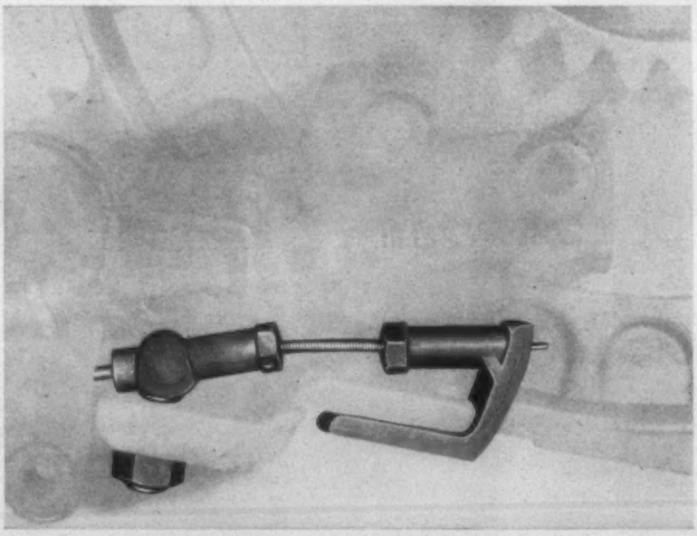
War Production Board Orders Affect Textiles

Programs that have been announced recently by the War Production Board are of particular interest to the textile industry. In one of these, dated April 12, WLB revealed that lack of specific provisions in the draft of Order M-388, the over-all textile order, to take care of textile requirements in the luggage industry, was criticized by members of the luggage industry advisory committee at the recent meeting of the committee. Committee members said that Limitation Order L-284, the luggage order, had restricted the industry, and that failure of Order M-388 to include specific ratings for the manufacture of luggage imposed an additional hardship.

In a second order, procedures to be followed by shoe manufacturers and shoe fabric suppliers in obtaining gabardine for use in non-rationed type of civilian footwear to be produced under the shoe gabardine fabric program were set forth. WPB estimates that approximately 1,900,000 yards of this material will be made available during the second quarter of 1945, of which, however, only a small quantity will be available before June, 1945. During the third and forth quarters it is estimated that 1,360,000 yards will be available monthly. Inasmuch as shoe gabardine requires further processing before it is suitable for use by shoe manufacturers, applications for the purpose of obtaining a rating for the purchase of this material will be confined principally to persons who processed shoe fabric materials and distributed them to shoe manufacturers during 1944.

In an order designed to assure production of nearly 700,000 graduate nurses' uniforms and more than 100,000 student nurses' uniforms during the first quarter of 1945, the board issued Supplement XI to Schedule A of Order M-328B. The program calls for an allocation of combed and carded broadcloth and poplin, lawns and organdy, chambray, Classes A and C sheeting, and print cloth. Items provided for include uniforms and caps for graduate nurses, and uniforms, caps, collars, cuffs, aprons and bibs for student nurses.

To increase the production of cotton bandage cloth for military, surgical bandage and food processing needs, the War Production Board directed the return to production commencing April 1 of all looms that produced bandage cloth on Sept. 30, 1943—a period of peak production—and further directed the hours-per-week operation of all such looms. As a result of manpower shortages and a change-over to other constructions, bandage cloth production has



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95% of your

FILLING BREAKS

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SAVE TIME—TROUBLE

Increase Production

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Prevents at least 95% of filling bobbin breaks on the transfer of the bobbins. Letters from representative Southern mills testify that it has reduced breakage even MORE than the percentage claimed.

FOR PROOF try a section of looms with the Pierce Bobbin Lock Motion and record your stoppage. It is easy to install, soon pays for itself in time and labor saved.

Manufactured by

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CHARLOTTE, N. C.

declined from 65,897,000 yards (all widths) in the third quarter of 1943 to 42,808,000 yards in the corresponding quarter of 1944. By returning all affected looms to this construction and increasing the hours of operation of each loom per week it is expected that a production of approximately 60,000,000 yards per quarter will be achieved.

To increase the supply of picker sticks, which are made of hickory and are essential equipment in textile manufacture, the War Production Board has prohibited the use of picker stick blanks for any purpose except the manufacture of picker sticks, the agency announced April 12. Action was taken by issuance of Order L-344, effective April 15. The order also permits delivery of picker stick blanks only to exporters and concentrators (distributors) of the blanks and to manufacturers of picker sticks. A normal waste, not to exceed 20 per cent of the blank, may be manufactured into other items such as tool handles and ladder rungs.

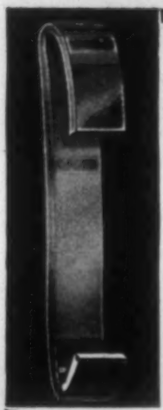
WPB Chairman Describes Reconversion Plans

The War Production Board's "Victory-in-Europe" program for the progressive freeing of the national economy from wartime controls, summarized in the report recently submitted to Congress by James F. Byrnes, former director of War Mobilization and Reconversion, has been outlined by J. A. Krug, WPB chairman. In announcing the 12-point program, Mr. Krug said that the objectives announced by Mr. Byrnes represent the established policy of WPB to relax and to revoke material and production controls as rapidly after V-E Day as may be consistent with safeguarding the continuing all-out war effort against Japan. He emphasized, however, that such a proposed program must be tentative and that revisions, reflecting the continuously changing war situation, will prove necessary from time to time.

"The primary goal of the War Production Board," Mr. Krug said, "must be the prompt filling of all military needs and the maintenance of a sound war-supporting economy for the speedy conclusion of the Japanese war. As Justice Byrnes pointed out, even when the war ends in Europe, production of munitions, though reduced, will still absorb a large proportion of our country's manpower and materials and represent a tremendous strain on our productive capacity. As long as the Japanese war continues, we will not enjoy anything like a free economy. There will be continued shortages of textiles and other vital supplies. The WPB controls affect almost everyone and their relaxation and revocation must be handled in such a way as to avoid, to the greatest possible extent, the dislocation and confusion which might otherwise characterize the change-over from our present unprecedented war production to the manufacture of more civilian goods."

By singling out textiles for especial mention, Mr. Krug indicated that the textile industry might remain under more stringent control after V-E Day than most other industries.

Rayon colors for the fall season will feature the blends of the ancient Manchu court of China, according to an announcement from the Textile Color Card Association of the United States. Spotlighted in this group are Temple Jade, Forbidden Gold, Imperial Coral, Blue of Heaven, Chinese Pink, Ch'ing Turquoise, Manchu Fuisia, Pagoda Violet, Mandarin Red and Green Dragon. In addition to the above, the fall rayon collection comprises basic colors in 12 groups of light and medium tone-on-tones.



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Send your exact requirements for samples which you can use and prove in your own mill. Write direct, or to the nearest representative.

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Sealed metal containers guarantee that your U. S Travelers will be full-count, factory-perfect.

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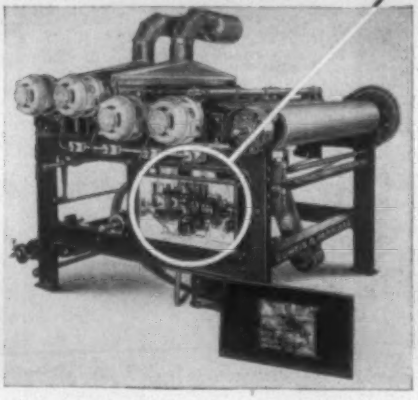

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WE MANUFACTURE, OVERHAUL AND REPAIR COTTON MILL MACHINERY
CHARLOTTE, N. C.
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OPA Price Policy

(Continued from Page 22)—there is an increase in a manufacturer's prices, OPA will not generally allow an increase in wholesalers' and retailers' prices if the industry earnings standard and the product standard are met. The industry earnings standard is met if the profits before taxes are as high as those of the designated peacetime period.

A second consideration we must always keep in mind in applying cost absorption on a trade-wide basis is how special trade groups will fare. When a supplier's price goes up on a particular commodity or line, there is sometimes a group of sellers who obtain the major part of volume from that commodity or line. The practice is that price increases will be granted where necessary to prevent any significant group of sellers from suffering over-all hardship. Some wholesalers and retailers may become alarmed at the possibility of cost absorption equal to the difference between operating expenses and margin being required on some commodities. Anticipating such absorption on item after item, they foresee all profits vanishing. It must be remembered, however, that the industry earnings standard also still applies assuring the trade profits before taxes at least equal to those of a peacetime period. The industry earnings standard does not put government in the position of guaranteeing every individual business a profit regardless of its efficiency. There were business failures long before price control.

The trade-wide "expense rate" is used as a measure for cost absorption on commodities sold under relatively uniform margins. The individual firm's "expense rate" is used for commodities having widely divergent margins. If the increase in a manufacturer's price is so small that it would place the margins of few, if any, sellers below the "expense rate," all sellers would be required to absorb the small increase.

General facts to be remembered about cost absorption on particular products are that absorption will not reduce margins below the cost of doing business of an entire trade, and, if margins are not uniform on a product, below a firm's cost of doing business. No absorption is required if a manufacturer's price increases on a commodity being sold on a margin equal or below the "expense rate." There will be no changes in margins.

The wholesaler and retailer combined will often have a capacity to absorb more than the manufacturer's price increase. In that case, OPA will determine the fair amount each should absorb using the standards just outlined. There are several ways this division can be worked out. One is to consider the total dollar spread between factory and consumer. The percentage of that amount which the wholesaler retains is the percentage of the cost increase he absorbs. The percentage of the dollar outlay the retailer retains is his absorption percentage.

Presume that the manufacturer's ceiling price on a commodity has advanced $1 per unit. Suppose also that the wholesaler and retailer have a combined capacity of $2 to

TEXTILE FINISHES
for COTTON, RAYONS and MIXTURES

TEXTILE OILS – HEAVY CHEMICALS

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc.
Charlotte, North Carolina Founded 1914

absorb a suppliers' increases on that article. For example, say the range between the price obtained by the manufacturer and the price paid by consumer for this commodity is $9. Of this $9, the wholesaler retains $3, the retailer $6. Then the wholesaler would absorb 33 1/3 per cent of the $1 price increase, and the retailer would absorb 66 2/3 per cent. This example is an over-simplification of the problems that would doubtless be involved in actual dual absorption, but it is a method possible in some cases. Should the manufacturer's price increase on a commodity be more than the combined capacity of the wholesaler and retailer to absorb, each then absorbs the maximum, and the remainder is passed on to the consumer.

Cost absorption is one of the requirements OPA must follow in its job of keeping prices down in a time of increasing supply costs. It puts the business man in partnership with OPA in keeping operating costs down, thus keeping prices down to a generally fair and equitable point. Unless we use standards to see that prices are generally fair and equitable now and in the difficult months ahead, we cannot hope for orderly transition into a sound post-war economy. Business men are vitally concerned with that transfer, and the objective aid which they have given in working out problems in the past year has been invaluable.

Draper Corp. Again Manufactures Looms

The Draper Corp. plant at Hopedale, Mass., has become one of the first large industrial enterprises in the nation to reconvert 100 per cent from war to normal peacetime activities. Under the stress of war-time need, it had completely converted from the manufacture of looms to production of machine tools, guns and magnetos. Now, stated President Thomas H. West in the annual report for 1944, "on the threshold of 1945, we find ourselves with our magneto orders practically completed and our effort once more concentrated exclusively on the production of textile machinery."

"We have been called upon to produce a large amount of equipment to change over existing looms to manufacture of critically needed war fabrics, as well as complete looms to weave such items as duck and tire cord for the armed forces," the president's report continued. "The national shortage of all textiles has been such that Washington has urged us to do everything possible to increase production of textile machinery and has allocated materials to that end, even during periods of extreme scarcity. The manpower situation, particularly in our foundry, has been our most serious obstacle in building up production of textile machinery."

The financial section of the report showed that in the year ended Dec. 31, 194, the corporation had a profit indicated by balance sheet comparison of $1,264,011, equal to $3.22 per share on the 392,625 shares of stock outstanding. It paid dividends totaling $3 per share or $1,177,875. Net increase in surplus for the year was $247,401. However, the 1944 year end statement carried $261,264 of excess profits tax refund bonds covering refund for 1942 which were not carried on the 1943 statement, so government bond holdings and surplus were increased by that amount. Also during 1944 patents were written down by $99,999, reducing surplus by equal amount. Total indicated earnings for the year $1,264,011, after a $300,000 increase in the contingency reserve. In 1943 indicated earnings were $1,365,023, equal to $3.48 per share.

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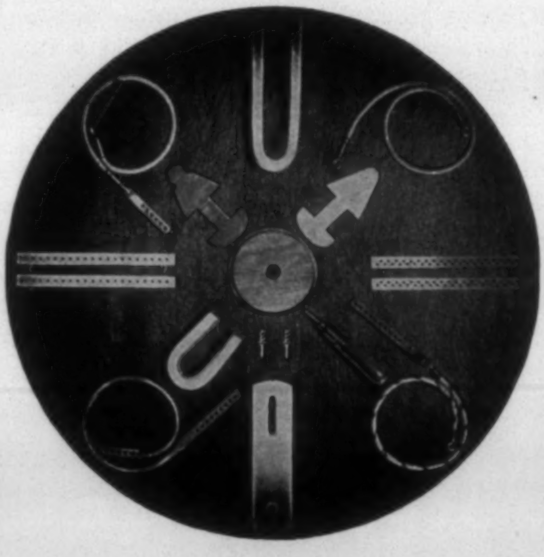

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First Quarter Rayon Shipments Above Same 1944 Period

Rayon shipments for the first quarter of 1945 totaled 185,600,000 against 172,800,000 pounds shipped in the corresponding 1944 quarter, states *Rayon Organon,* published by the Textile Economics Bureau, Inc. A one per cent decline, however, took place from the closing 1944 quarter when 187,200,000 pounds of rayon yarn and staple were delivered. Between January and March, 1945, 144,300,000 pounds of rayon filament yarn and 41,300,000 pounds of staple were shipped. March filament rayon yarn deliveries reached 51,000,000 pounds, while staple fiber shipments amounted to 14,100,000 pounds. These data show increases over the February figures of 45,500,000 pounds of yarn and 12,800,000 pounds of staple fiber, due principally to the larger number of days in March. March ending stocks were practically the same as February's, showing a total of 10,500,000 pounds divided 7,400,000 pounds of yarn and 3,100,000 pounds of staple.

Total cellulose consumption by the rayon industry increased from 336,500 short tons in 1943 to 367,000 tons in 1944, making an over-all rise of 9.1 per cent, states the *Organon.* At the same titme, rayon production rose by 9.2 per cent. The greater share of the pulp rise occurred in cotton linters pulp, which increased by 47.7 per cent from 55,500 tons in 1943 to 82,000 tons in 1944. On the other hand, wood pulp consumption of 285,000 tons was only 4,000 tons above the previous year's figure. Last year 78 per cent of the pulp used was wood and 22 per cent linters, while the previous year 84 per cent was wood and 16 per cent linters. The viscose and cupra branch of the rayon industry consumes between 75 per cent and 80 per cent wood pulp and the remainder linters, while the acetate plants averaged about 70 per cent wood pulp and 30 per cent linters pulp.

Dayton Rubber Engineers Hold Meeting

Field engineers of the Dayton Rubber Mfg. Co. met at the Thorobred Division plant at Waynesville, N. C., recently in a session that was called by Joe Cole, textile division manager of the company. Discussions covered the company's textile products, its research and development departments, and post-war problems. A tour of the Thorobred plant gave the men an opportunity to learn of new production features. Attending were J. O. Cole, manager, Greenville, S. C.; Carl Turner, Lowell, Mass.; Joseph Davis, Boston, Mass.; Harold Goller, Philadelphia, Pa.; Thomas A. Sizemore, Salisbury, N. C.; Thomas W. Meighan, Atlanta, Ga.; Kenneth Karns, Greenville, and Emory Howell, research engineer, Laurens, S. C.

Wickwire Spencer Steel Issues Report

The annual report of the Wickwire Spencer Steel Co. and subsidiaries for the year ending Dec. 31, 1944, has been released, showing that the company achieved increased production both in tonnage and dollar value over 1943. In the annual report to stockholders, E. P. Holder, president, revealed that increased costs were apparent during the year both in wages and raw materials, but were in a large measure compensated for by more efficient operations. Net earnings for the year amounted to $1,536,991, compared with $1,516,613 for 1943.

Manufacturers Will Offer More Jobs After Reconversion

Privately-owned American manufacturing industry will provide from 3,400,000 to 4,400,000 more jobs after reconversion from war to peace than it did in the pre-war year of 1939, declared Ira Mosher, president of the National Association of Manufacturers, in making public results of a survey of the plans of individual manufacturers representing every section of the country and every type of production. This represents an increase of at least one-third over the pre-war labor force in manufacturing.

"The manufacturing industry employed 10,600,000 persons in 1939," said Mr. Mosher. "Add the minimum of 3,400,000 additional industrial workers which our survey indicates will be needed, and we have a total of 14,000,000 men and women who will be needed to produce peacetime goods. Manufacturing normally employs about 25 per cent of the total working force of the nation. Should the other elements of our economy be able to make similar increases in employment we would have about 56,000,000 individuals working in our stores, on our farms, in the various services, in local, state and Federal governments, and in the other activities that make up our national life. This volume of employment must necessarily depend upon a favorable economic climate, upon how quickly the Federal Government lifts its ban on reconversion, and upon a national confidence shared by all elements of our society."

Mr. Mosher made it plain that the figures released by NAM were in no sense to be construed as an over-all plan devised by industry for the purpose of creating jobs. Rather, he said, the survey was conducted in an effort to determine just what the plans of individual manufacturers were, and to obtain some indication of the part private industry could play in providing post-war employment provided proper economic conditions are afforded. It also was pointed out that there has been no other survey on post-war employment which has reached down into individual manufacturing plants throughout the nation and which has covered the complete cycle of employment changes between pre-war and post-war.

The survey also indicates unexpectedly low predictions for unemployment during the transition period when manufacturers will be converting from war to peacetime production. At no time in this period, according to estimates based on the manufacturing companies' statements, should factory employment as a whole drop to pre-war levels. Furthermore, the disemployment created by the end of the war production will be staggered, and will be partly offset by the voluntary and in many cases permanent withdrawals of several million of the extra workers now in the national labor force. Since the greatest number of those withdrawals are deemed likely to occur in manufacturing, the study further minimizes the probable impact of post-war readjustments in manufacturing employment and enlarges the prospect of opportunities for work.

The Office of War Information, in co-operation with the Retraining and Re-employment Administration, has prepared a booklet entitled "Veterans' Information Program," which is designed to inform the veteran, his family and the public of veteran rights, benefits and privileges and to tell where and how the returning serviceman or woman may get them.

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Broad Woven Goods Output Is Described

Production of 396 million yards of rayon broad woven goods in the October-December quarter of 1944 is an increase of five per cent over the 378 million yards reported for the July-September quarter but is four per cent less than the 411 million linear yards reported for the October-December quarter in 1943. In addition, 33 million pounds of rayon tire cord were produced in the fourth quarter of 1944, which is an increase of ten per cent over the 30 million pounds reported for the third quarter of 1944, and almost double the 16 million pounds reported for the fourth quarter of 1943.

These statistics have been compiled by the Bureau of the Census for the textile, clothing and leather bureau of the War Production Board from quarterly reports received from manufacturers whose production accounts for practically the entire output of the rayon broad woven goods. Estimates have been included for the few manufacturers whose reports were not received in time for tabulations so that estimated industry totals could be shown.

For purposes of this report fabrics are classified as rayon if they contain 50 per cent by weight of filament or spun rayon yarns either separately or in combination except fabrics containing 25 per cent or more wool, which are not included in this report. Broad woven fabrics include all fabrics 12 inches or more in width.

Of the 396 million yards of rayon broad woven goods produced, fabrics woven with 100 per cent filament rayon yarns account for 67 per cent; fabrics woven with 100 per cent spun rayon yarns account for ten per cent; fabrics woven with combinations of filament and spun rayon account for ten cent; and fabrics woven with rayon and other fiber mixed yarns account for ten per cent. The remaining three per cent consists of pile, upholstery, drapery and tie fabrics, containing 50 per cent or more rayon by weight. The 266 million yards of 100 per cent filament rayon fabrics produced in the fourth quarter is an increase of four per cent over the 256 million yards produced in the third quarter of 1944, but is five per cent less than the 281 million yards produced in the fourth quarter of 1943.

There were 91,892 looms in place assigned to the production of rayon, silk, nylon and fiberglas broad woven goods as of Dec. 30, 1944. On that date, 94 per cent were active on the first shift; 81 per cent were active on the second shift; and 46 per cent were active on the third shift. Total loom hours of operation in the October-December quarter were 116,172,000, an increase of 2.3 per cent over the 113,552,000 operated in the July-September quarter.

Procuring agencies may now authorize contractors to purchase idle or excess materials up to their contract requirements for use in the same major program that the selling contractor was engaged in, the War Production Board announced April 11. Previously, this was limited to special items, and this action extends this to standard items so long as the purchase is from another contractor or from the procuring agency. However, where production under a contract is transferred and a supplier of the original contractor has unfulfilled commitments, the rules on the receipts of these materials by the new contractor remain unchanged, WPB said.

Sapphire Thread Guides Are Now Available

The abrasive action of thread on the guides and of the guides on the thread have always been main problems in the maintenance of textile machinery, states Sunray Electric, Inc., Warren, Pa., so for the first time a method of producing sapphires synthetically has been perfected by the company so that the gem can be produced in rod shape and polished with no grinding or cutting. This means that the finished guide can be manufactured at only a fraction of the previous cost of such jewels.

The natural hardness and abrasive resistance of sapphires have long indicated the desirability of their use as the surface of the guides, but the inherent costliness of the gems and the

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laborious process required for the cutting has limited their use. This new process also produces a much more perfect finish than was possible with the most painstaking lapping and polishing previously used on the gems, according to Sunray company.

Open End V-Belt Line Extended By Goodrich

Addition of an "A" section to its line of open end V-belting has been announced by B. F. Goodrich Co. of Akron, Ohio. Widely used where endless V-belts do not meet the requirements, the company's open end belting is now available in four standard sections of the same cross sectional dimensions as endless V-belts, allowing use of standard sheaves.

Extension of the application of open end V-belting has been made possible by development of a new fastener, which can also be used on "B" section open end V-belting, and is simple, inexpensive and very easily applied. The company points out that open end V-belting helps insure efficiency and economy for many drives where application of endless V-belts is not practical. Line shafts and similar drives can be utilized with open end V-belting and fasteners.

Extra Stars for Pins Provided

In order to provide the employees of those companies which have earned an extra star or Army-Navy "E" insignia a means by which to display the number of stars they have helped to earn for the company, the engineers of Royal Incentives, 41 John St., New York 7, N. Y., have created new methods by which this can be accomplished. Five new pins have been designed by the company and are now available.

Fire Damages Carolina Loom Reed Co. Plant

Fire that gutted the plant of the Carolina Loom Reed Co. at Greensboro, N. C., April 7, resulted in estimated damage of $11,000 to stock and equipment and $6,000 to the building.

E. J. McFeeters, owner, has not announced plans for the future operation of the business. It is learned that temporary arrangements have been made, meanwhile, to manufacture Carolina reeds at the plant of the Greensboro Loom Reed Co. and to serve customers through this concern. George A. McFeeters, manager of the Greensboro Loom Reed Co., and E. J. McFeeters are brothers.

Fuse-Bond Patent Situation Clarified

For some time past there has been misunderstanding in regard to a patent situation concerning the Fuse-Bond process of electrical surface preparation for metallizing. In order to clarify the situation, the Metallizing Engineering Co. of America has issued the following release:

On March 28, 1945, the court handed down its decision in Metallizing Engineering Co., Inc., vs. Kenyon Bearing and Auto Parts Co., Inc., et al. This was a test case of the Fuse-Bond patent, and the defense of the case had been assumed by the Metallizing Co. of America. The decision is in favor of Metallizing Engineering Co., Inc., and holds that the Fuse-Bond process constitutes a true invention, that the patent is valid, and that none of the claimed prior uses of the process were sustainable. The court further found that the major claims of the patent in suit had been infringed.

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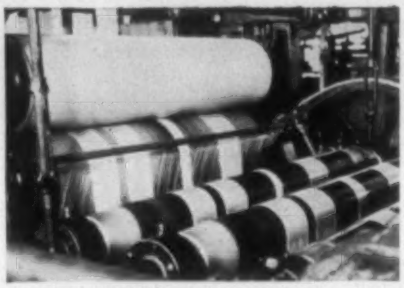

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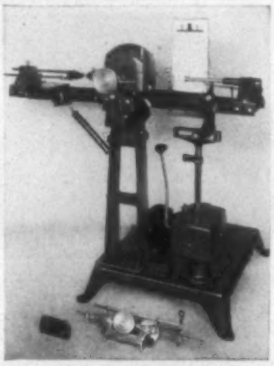

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QM Reclamation Program Saves Many Dollars

The Army's Quartermaster Corps, in its effort to reclaim every usable yard of critical textile materials, is saving at least 2,000,000 yards of canvas—one of the most critical war materials at the present time—each year, according to the estimates of the Office of Technical Information. This conservation has provided thousands of hospital tents and other types of canvas shelters for American fighting men which otherwise would have been completely unavailable, because the textile industry is currently furnishing its absolute maximum of cotton duck, from which tents are manufactured.

Actually, however, this huge conservation in the field of cotton duck is hardly more than an index to the total amount of textiles of all types—85,000,000 yards of cotton fabrics, woolens and worsteds—being saved by the repair and return to use of unserviceable articles. And in each phase of the textile industry, supply and production conditions are so critical today that a yard of fabric conserved is an additional yard of clothing, or tentage or blanket material, for some American soldier, the OTI points out.

Each year it is estimated that the reclaimers of the Quartermaster Corps effect savings in the use of cotton goods totalling 57,000,000 yards, and 25,000,000 yards of woolen goods are conserved in a year, 5,000,000 yards from the renovation of woolen pants alone. Equally as vital as the conservation of these raw materials is the concurrent, comparable vast economy in manpower, as important a problem as confronts the nation today. Repair for re-issue of unserviceable garments and articles often requires as little as one-tenth as many man-hours as would have been required for manufacture of a similar new article.

Other examples of GI ingenuity were revealed when the War Department disclosed that the Quartermaster Corps had converted ersatz stockings worn by German soldiers into blankets for prisoners of war. For protection from cold, the Germans wrap rectangular pieces of cotton and part-wool cloth about their feet instead of wearing socks. Last winter hundreds of thousands of these "Valley Forge" stockings, as the GI's call them, fell into American hands with captured enemy supplies. The foot cloths were a dead loss until someone at a Quartermaster Depot thought of making blankets out of them. Measuring 18 by 24 inches, eight of the cloths sewn together make a warm blanket, costing nothing but a little time and labor.

Carrying the idea further, remnants of captured shirts, mufflers and socks were turned over to a French factory and made into sheets of insulating material. The Quartermaster Depot then quilted these between two captured German muslin sheets to make warm comforters.

Winthrop Chemical Stock To Be Sold

James E. Markham, U. S. Alien Property Custodian, has authorized the General Aniline & Film Corp. to sell the 6,150 outstanding shares of Class B common stock of the Winthrop Chemical Co. of Delaware at public auction April 23. This stock, which represents one-half of the total stock of the Winthrop firm and carries with it the right to elect one of the three Winthrop directors, is owned by General Aniline & Film Corp., the large chemical firm.

Ninety-eight per cent of the stock of General Aniline was vested by the Alien Property Custodian after he found that it was controlled by the giant German chemical cartel, I. G. Farbenindustrie. The Winthrop company, through its subsidiaries, manufactures many pharmaceutical products in this country. Mr. Markham said that in authorizing the sale of the stock he has adopted measures recommended by Attorney General Francis Biddle to prevent a return of this important chemical interest to Germany control after the war. Mr. Biddle pointed out that after the last war this same property was sold by the then Alien Property Custodian to Americans but ultimately found its way back to the I. G. Farben interests.

Sterling Drug, Inc., of Delaware, which now owns all of the Class A stock of Winthrop, has offered General Aniline $9,500,000 for the 6,150 shares of Class B stock, but Mr. Markham stated that in keeping with the custodian's policy of disposing of alien property at public auction, he has directed that the stock be offered at public sale. The amount offered by Sterling has been fixed as the upset price, the lowest price at which the stock will be sold. Prospective bidders will be required to show that they are not purchasing for any foreign interest and the right to reject any and all bids has been reserved.

Duplan Praised for Employee Relations Idea

The April issue of *Nation's Business,* national magazine of the United States Chamber of Commerce, features a special management-employee relations story, "You Gave Me Just What I Wanted." The article tells of one of the most effective examples of the creation of good feeling between the employees and the management of a company. Citing the Duplan Corp. weavers and throwsters, for its understanding of employee viewpoints, the article tells of an idea which expressed the company interest in its former employees who are now in service, and which created a great wave of good feeling for the company in the seven towns where the company has mills.

Several months ago, Ernest C. Geier, company president, wanted to send an expression of company good will to the more than 900 men and women in the service who were former employees. In his search for the gift which would be most appreciated he developed the idea of sending a family photograph of a man's father and mother, or his wife and child to each of the Duplan men in the armed services. Ernest Geier had started his career as a loom fixer in Europe and still has the viewpoint of the people in the mills. When the idea originated he had no idea of company gain, but the reaction has been a great appreciation of the company and of the management from the families of the men, from the service men, and from thousands of families in the towns who heard of the idea and thought more favorably of the company because of it.

The War Production Board announced recently that consideration was being given to authorization of the importation of 5,000 bales of raw cotton from India and that it is now prepared to authorize imports of wool originating in Tibet and Afghanistan. The cotton was reported as available in Calcutta for immediate shipment from that port, WPB said. It was proposed to authorize imports of cotton primarily to interested importers who made direct imports of raw cotton from India during the base period, 1937 to 1941, inclusive. Authorizations were limited to stocks now available for shipment from Calcutta.

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DuPont Institutes Industrial Color Program

A post-war program for scientifically "color conditioning" industrial interiors was announced this month by the finishes division of E. L. du Pont de Nemours & Co. following intensive study of employing functional color to improve employee efficiency, health, comfort and morale. Described as the science of determining the correct industrial color environment for maximum vision, the system has been developed by Du Pont in collaboration with Faber Birren, leading industrial color authority. Among the benefits of "color conditioning" are listed increased production, improved quality of workmanship and reduced personal injuries.

The "color conditioning" technique is designed to protect employees against eyestrain by reducing glare and eliminating extreme contrasts between light and dark. It recommends restraint in using color, especially distracting, overstimulating hues, as well as abolishing light-robbing dark areas. Research findings have determined correct colors for factory walls, for machines, and for backgrounds within the field of vision. Surveys of entire plants where an integrated color system has been in effect from front to rear door demonstrate that uniform wall, dado and equipment painting, with a "change of pace" for corridors, stair wells and washrooms, yield beneficial results as revealed in comparative safety, production and absentee records. Only a few colors in combinations need be utilized, the studies show.

The announcement emphasized that the program, although designed to introduce more color into the industrial scene, is not mere "interior decoration" of plants, but the outcome of long-term research that already has done much toward "putting color to work" for industrial efficiency. Hundreds of case histories based on color installations in all types of plants were compiled and studied.

New colors have been developed for industrial interiors. These are not decorator's colors in the bright, clear range, but hues subdued in tone and unobtrusive and practical. In selecting the colors, illuminating and color engineers studied light-reflectance qualities, hue characteristics, influence of different kinds of illumination, and psychological characteristics. Applications of "color conditioning" were made in many of America's large industrial plants. These case histories were studied in determining the functionally correct colors for industrial use. Under present conditions when raw materials for paint are critically short, the color-conditioning colors are available in limited quantities only, it was stated.

"Color conditioning" began in hospitals where scientific studies of color were made to aid the visual acuity of the surgeon. Similar investigations later were performed in schools and factories. During 1937 and 1938, experiments were carried out in one of the first nation-wide applications of color to industry—scientific standards being established and applied to industrial plants throughout America.

Needs of Upholsterers Presented To WPB

Recommendations were made to the War Production Board by the Upholstered Furniture Industry Advisory Committee, at its recent Washington meeting, as follows, the War Production Board reported: (1) That WPB recognize and take immediate steps to meet the urgent need for textile supplies for upholstered furniture manufacturers, who are in need of relief if they are to remain in business, continue the employment of 30,000 workers and proceed with important military contracts; (2) that 5,000,000 pounds of cotton yarn be made available immediately for rapid processing into upholstery covering material to be channeled to the upholstering industry; (3) that available upholstery covering materials be allocated to the industry on the basis of 1941 usage; (4) that only the armed services be permitted to apply preference ratings to purchase orders for furniture, and then only if the furniture is to be paid for and used by the armed services. Application of preference ratings to orders for other purposes, the committee contended, would result in serious manufacturing problems and maldistribution of furniture.

Furniture manufacturers, who estimated their 1941 upholstery fabric consumption at 37,000,000 yards, were told that the yardage expected to be available to the industry in the second and third quarters of 1945, after military and other essential requirements are met, will be far below pre-war usage. WPB representatives said there is under consideration an amendment to General Conservation Order M-317, which would specify the end use of yardage of the type needed for upholstering furniture. This amendment, if put into effect, may offer some slight relief to the industry in that it would prevent diversions of such goods to purposes other than furniture upholstering, they added.

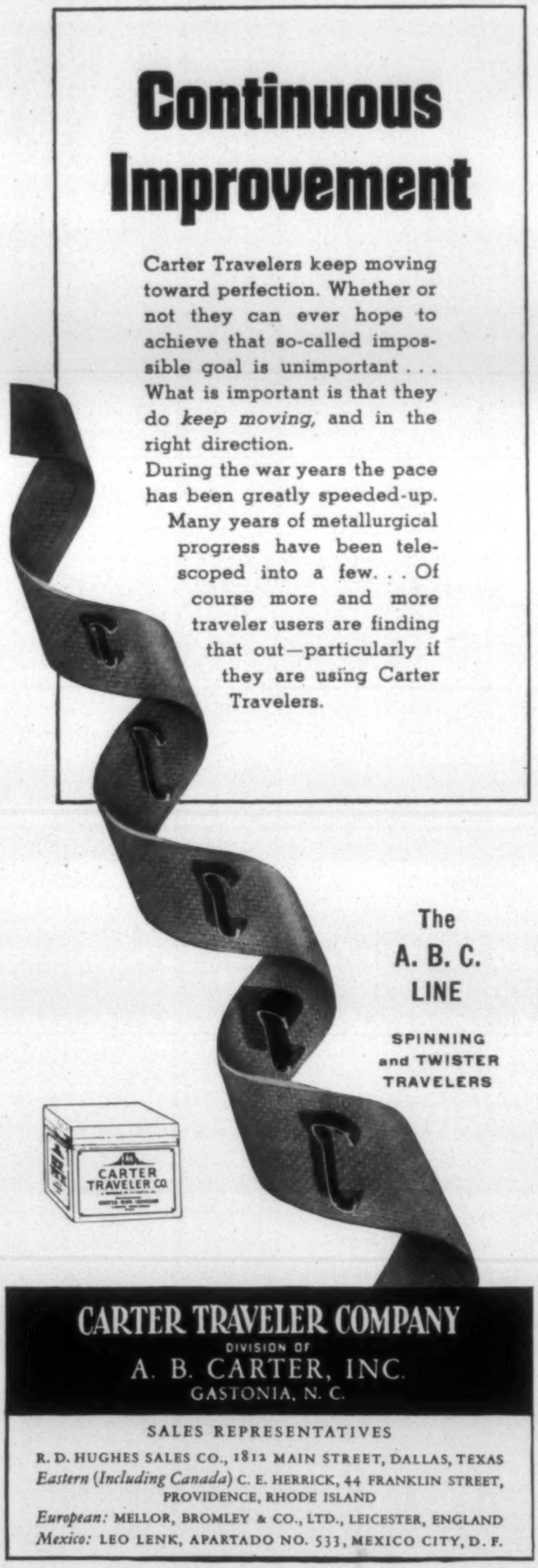
Present at the meeting as guests were six textile manufacturers, representing the weaving industry, which supplies coverings to furniture makers. The possibility of obtaining some of the available carded cotton yarns in counts of 20 and coarser, known as roving and speeder spun, for weavers who produce materials for upholstering, was discussed. Textile manufacturers said that, unless more yarn was made available to them, they could produce no yardage at all for their furniture manufacturer customers in the third quarter. Although they are occupied to greater or less extent on war contracts—weaving tenting fabrics and cotton duck—weavers said they needed civilian orders to occupy their labor force in between war orders.

Westinghouse Renames Infrared Lamp

The lamp division of Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. has announced its 250-watt, R-40 bulb reflector type lamp, previously designated "Reflector Drying," has been renamed "Reflector-Infrared." The change was made, said Ralph R. Brady, manager of the commercial engineering department, to more properly identify the dual-purpose application of the lamp.

The former designation, he added, was "often taken to mean that the lamp was suitable only for drying purposes and would not serve satisfactorily for other applications of infra-red or radiant heat. Actually, for the latter purposes, the lamp used for drying is equally as effective as the heat lamp, and because its list price is 25 cents less it may be preferred by many users."

United Electric Control Co. has published a bulletin which describes the Type K Thermostat for control of electric devices between temperatures of minus 120° and 600° F. Type K Thermostat is produced in several models which are said to contain an unusual combination of features. The company, located at 69-71 A St., Boston 27, Mass., invites detailed specifications from manufacturers who supply thermostatic controls as an integral part of the equipment which they build.



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American Viscose Corp. Reports On Profits

The American Viscose Corp. reports net profit for 1944, including the post-war refund of Federal excess profits tax, of $5,129,940, which after payment of preferred dividends was equal to $2.28 per share of common stock as compared with $2.98 for 1943. After reserving the amount of the post-war refund of the excess profits tax, the balance of net profit after preferred dividends was equal to $1.61 per share of common stock as compared with $2.29 for 1943. Net sales in 1944 amounted to $108,483,400 compared with $101,817,077 in 1943, an increase of $6,666,323 or 5.5 per cent.

John G. Jackson, chairman, and William C. Appleton, president, informed stockholders in their annual report: "The net profit for 1944 was adversely affected by the Revenue Act which was enacted Feb. 25, 1944. The act increased the amount of income subject to the excess profits tax for the year 1944 by approximately $1,300,000; it also increased the excess profits tax rate from 90 to 95 per cent. The effect of the act on the corporation for 1944 was to increase taxes and to reduce the net profit, including the post-war refund of Federal excess profits tax, 58 cents per share of common stock. Excluding the post-war refund, the reduction was 67 cents per share.

"During 1944, expenditures for additions to plant and equiment amounted to $16,277,000. The larger part, $14,329,000, of the expenditure in 1944 was made for emergency facilities under a necessity certificate at the corporation's plant at Front Royal, Va., to increase the plant's capacity for the production of rayon tire yarn from 25,000,000 to 82,000,000 pounds per year. Total capital expenditures on this project in 1943 and 1944 were $15,400,000. At Dec. 31, 1944, the estimated additional capital cost to the corporation of completing the project was about $5,000,000."

Advice Offered On Fire Extinguishers

Portable fire extinguishers should be placed where they are readily available and access to them is not likely to be cut off by fire, states a report of the Safety Research Institute, Inc., 420 Lexington Ave., New York City. In elaborating upon the proper placement of the extinguishers so that they may be most effective, the report adds that:

"When used to provide general protection for an area containing normal fire hazards, extinguishers should be so placed that at least one large or two small ones can be reached by traveling no more than 50 feet from any point in the area. Fewer extinguishers are required where the fire hazards are light and more where they are severe.

"When the extinguishers are used for safeguarding a specific fire hazard, they should be mounted near it, but not on or so close to the hazard that they will be involved if it catches fire. If the hazard is located in a relatively small room, it is good practice to mount the extinguishers just inside or outside doorways leading into the room. Operators can easily get at extinguishers so placed and have a safe line of retreat in case of necessity.

"Extinguishers may be mounted on columns or walls, with hangers, brackets or shelves for supports. The tops of easily handled units should not be more than five feet from the floor; with heavy units, this distance should not exceed three and one-half feet. Extinguishers should be placed where they can be easily seen. When they are wholly or partly concealed, their locations should be marked with conspicuous signs. Nothing that might interfere with the accessibility of an extinguisher should be placed under or near it. All extinguisher locations should be checked at least once a day, and any obstructions found should be removed immediately."

Chemical Encyclopedia Designed for Americas

The first Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, now in preparation in this country, will be designed specifically for use in the Americas, according to the co-editors, Dr. Raymond E. Kirk, head of the department of chemistry and dean of the graduate school, and Dr. Donald F. Othmer, professor of chemical engineering at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. To sponsor the project, a new corporation, Interscience Encyclopedia, Inc., has been established by Interscience Publishers, Inc., at 85 Livingstone St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

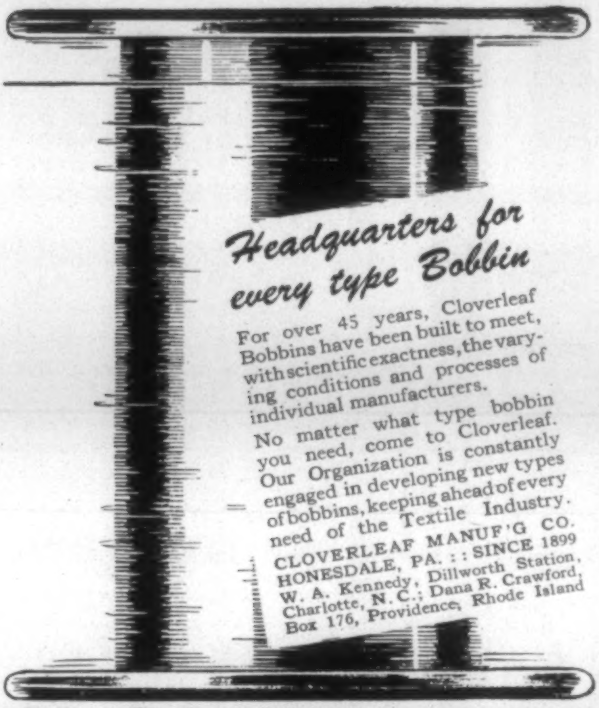
According to Dr. Kirk, there have been a few publications coming under the general heading of dictionaries, but no encyclopedia of chemical technology in the English language. When completed the new encyclopedia will be in a ten or 12-volume set, with the first volume scheduled to appear in April, 1946. The only equivalent to this work is an already out-of-date German encyclopedia which has sold widely because of the need for such a reference book on the part of the industrial chemical engineer who is saved considerable time in a library by its use. The Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology, set up as a five-year project, will cover both products and processes.

A.A.T.C.C. To Install Conditioning Laboratory

Facilities for carrying on the research activities of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists will be improved by the installation of a conditioning laboratory and equipment, it has been announced. This laboratory, which will be installed at Lowell Textile Institute, will permit physical tests and other work to be conducted under controlled atmospheric conditions. Decision to install the conditioning laboratory was reached at a recent meeting of the council of the association.

At present the association has five full-time research associates and assistants whose work is supplementing the voluntary services performed by technicians and laboratories on research-committee projects. Research currently being carried out by the A.A.T.C.C. is centered largely on the development of standard methods for testing the color fastness and other properties of textiles and standard methods of chemical analysis as applied to the textile industry. Recently, the research associates and assistants of the association at Lowell Textile Institute have been co-operating with the Jeffersonville Quartermaster Depot on the development of test methods for water repellency to be embodied in a new specification for dyed and finished cotton duck.

An increase in the available supply of asbestos, due largely to reductions in military requirements, has permitted the relaxation of Order M-79 to allow consumers their choice in the use of Grades C & C one, two or three asbestos, the War Production Board has revealed. Previously, consumers were required to fill part of their needs with the lowest grade asbestos, C & G three, WPB said.



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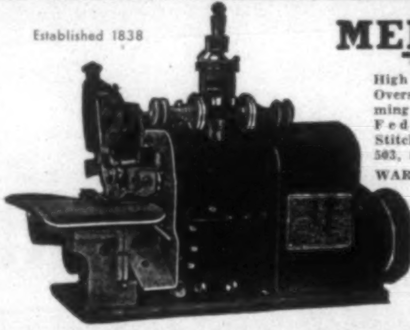

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Textile Patents Granted To Carolinians

Several patents which relate to textiles have been granted recently to Carolinians, according to Paul B. Eaton, patent attorney of Charlotte.

A. M. Guillet of Charlotte has been awarded three patents. One of these patents relates to a roll stand bearing gauge which has a lip which fits over the front edge of the roll stand rail and its upper end has a portion provided with a resiliently mounted rod which fits down and engages the bottom of the front bearing in a roll stand. The gauge not only causes the roll stand to be adjusted to the proper height, but also causes the bearings to be aligned longitudinally relative to the front edge of the roll stand.

Mr. Guillet's second patent relates to a spindle rail gauge in which a level is employed for extending across the top of the spinning frame, roving frame, and the like, and this level has mounted on one end thereof a longitudinally adjustable member which can be adjusted in and out relative to the frame on which it is mounted and this adjustable member has an outwardly and inwardly curved rod adapted to engage at its lower end the spindle rail so as to measure the proper distance between the top of the frame and the spindle rail at various points along the machine.

The third patent of Mr. Guillet relates to a level for roving frame. It comprises a level having projections and leaf spring members thereon so that the level can be snapped over certain vertically disposed ribs on the roving frame and by reversing the position of the leaf spring members they are caused to project in a closer spaced relation to a rib on the level and the leaf spring member can be snapped into a certain vertically disposed groove, which is also present on the roving frame structure.

Other patentees include: Asher L. Joslin of Charlotte, on a thread remover for weft replenishing looms, and assigned to Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass.; Walter Q. Martin of Hickory, N. C., on a drive mechanism for strippers of carding machines; William S. Whiting, Jr., of Hartsville, S. C., on a woodworking machine, and assigned to Sonoco Products Co.; Ira L. Griffin, D. E. Truax and N. H. Nuttall of Charlotte, N. C., on a film forming composition method and article, and assigned to Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., New York City; Agnew H. Bahnson, Jr., of Winston-Salem, N. C., on an air conditioning method and apparatus.

Improved Vat Dyeing Machine Developed

An improved machine which is said to provide several new advantages in the continuous vat dyeing of both cotton and rayon fabrics has been developed by the American Finishing Co., Memphis 1, Tenn. The machine was created by S. H. Williams of General Dyestuff Corp., who approached officials of the American Finishing Co. several years ago with the idea of building a continuous machine that would give certain vat dyeing advantages to both cotton and rayon fabrics.

Engineers at American Finishing began devoting their resources to the planning and actual manufacture of the machine, and after years of continuous experimenting, it has been perfected and is in operation today. According to the company the "Williams Machine," as it is called, offers the following advantages: increases fastness of continuous vat dyeing; provides a more level dyeing and therefore a more uniform shade within a given lot; enables heavy shades to be continuously vat dyed economically; simplifies control factors and enables better and easier duplication of a shade from lot to lot; conserves in the use of chemicals; vat dyes small lots continuously at relatively little increase in cost over large lots; and vat dyes rayons continuously.

Chemistry of Formaldehyde Is Book's Subject

The first English language book on the chemistry of formaldehyde—the "molecule coupler"—is just off the press, the result of several years' work by Dr. J. Frederic Walker of the technical division, electrochemicals department, of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co. This systematic and critical account, No. 98 in the American Chemical Society's monograph series, published by Reinhold Publishing Corp., New York, sets forth the numerous scientific advances which have been made in this field.

"The growing importance of formaldehyde as a commercial chemical, its many unique characteristics, and its varied applications have created a definite need for the book," says Dr. Walker in the preface, pointing out that the only other publications on the subject are one published by Orlov in Russia in 1908, and another in Germany by Vanino and Seitter published early in this century.

Speaking in a popular vein about the subject of his authoritative, 400-page volume, Dr. Walker said: "To most people formaldehyde is known only as a disinfectant with a powerful and irritating odor. However, to the chemist, it is an ambidextrous coupler—something like a magic button—with which chemical molecules can be fastened together to make a wide variety of useful products."

Formaldehyde enables the chemist to combine compounds having different properties to produce custom-made molecules in which the desired qualities are skillfully blended. In this way, it is possible to synthesize dyes, textile modifiers, detergents and many other products. This same coupling characteristic of formaldehyde accounts for its value in the preparation of crease-proof textiles.

Booklet on Color is Aid to Industry

A booklet entitled "Color for Industry" has been published by the U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co. to assist plant owners in weighing the advantages and disadvantages of color as it may apply to their particular plant requirements. Some of the nation's top light, color and seeing authorities contributed to the information contained in the booklet. Copies may be secured without obligation or charge by writing to Textile Dept., U. S. Gutta Percha Paint Co., 6 Dudley St., Providence, R. I.

The first issue of Westinghouse *Newsfront,* a new monthly publication by the Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., will appear in April. The four-page report, printed in two colors and illustrated with drawings and photographs, will contain short articles describing the latest achievements by the company in the fields of scientific research, engineering and production. Featured in the first issue are a round-up on the company's annual report to stockholders, a story on a new application of the Precipitron air-cleaner for the removal of fly-ash, and a picture page illustrating recent Westinghouse developments. Requests to be placed on the mailing list should be addressed to the Editor, Westinghouse *Newsfront,* 306 Fourth Avenue, Box 1017, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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ABINGTON TEXTILE MACHINERY WORKS, Abingdon, Mass. Offices at Boston, Mass., and Charlotte, N. C.

ACME MACHINE & TOOL CO., 2516 Wilkinson Blvd., Charlotte, N. C.

ACME STEEL CO., 2838 Archer Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Office and Warehouse, 603 Stewart Ave., S.W., Atlanta, Ga., F. H. Webb, Dist. Mgr. Sou. Sales Reps.: C. A. Carrell, 523 Clairmont Ave., Decatur, Ga., Phone Dearborn 6267; Marcus M. Brown, 1231 Lexington Ave. (Phone 8583), Charlotte, N. C.; William G. Polley, 937 Cherokee Lane, Signal Mountain, Tenn., Phone Chattanooga 8-2635; John C. Brill, 309 Magazine St., New Orleans, La., Phone Magnolia 5859. Warehouses at Atlanta, Ga., Greenville, S. C., New Orleans, La.

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ARNOLD, HOFFMAN & CO., INC., Providence, R. I. Sou. Headquarters, 2130 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C., Mgr., Walter T. Bunce, Phone 2-4073; Technical Service men: Reid Tull, 116 W. Thomas St., Salisbury, N. C., Phone 1497-J; Philip L. Lavoie, 2130 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.; John H. Graham, P. O. Box 904, Greenville, S. C., Phone 2922; John R. Brown, P. O. Box 749, Trussville, Ala., Phone 127; Warehouse, 2130 N. Tryon St., Charlotte, N. C.

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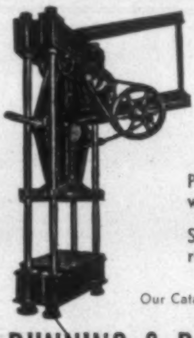

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